The New-York Times.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference of the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

☞ —We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

M. Ollivier and His Friends in the French Chamber.

Threatened Breach of the Friendly Relations.

Almost a Vote of Want of Confidence.

The London Times in the Character of Mentor.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF JOHN BRIGHT.

EUROPE.

A Remarkable Scene in the French Chamber—A Government Proposition to Discontinue Official Candidates—Almost a Vote of Non-Confidence—Anniversary of the Republic—Sentence of Flourens.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—There was a stormy scene in the Corps Legislatif to-day. M. OLLIVIER announced that the Government, in accordance with the liberal course it had marked out, proposed to abandon wholly the system of placing in the field and supporting official candidates for the Chamber. This met with great opposition from the Deputies of the "Right," who burst into loud cries of disapproval, and caused a scene of confusion which lasted many minutes. M. OLLIVIER, nevertheless, persisted in speaking. He declared that the Government would not separate itself from what had been well done during the past eighteen years; but it could not act contrary to its own antecedents; it could not present the spectacle of men arrived at power and disowning their principles and acts. M. OLLIVIER was continually interrupted while making this explanation, and it was only when he ceased speaking that order was restored. The Right immediately moved an order of the day upholding the system of official candidatures. A stormy discussion ensued. M. OLLIVIER asked that the order of the day be not made a vote of want of confidence. The Deputies of the "Left" declared that they must support the Minister because they were pledged to electoral freedom; but for no other reason. The question was then taken and the order of the day as moved by the "Right" was adopted by a vote of 187 against 56. Much agitation has been produced by the result, which is considered equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence in the Ministry....The Duke of PRASLIN is about to marry Miss LILLY FORBES of New-York.... Many banquets are being held to-day in honor of the anniversary of the proclamation of a Republic in 1848....The probabilities of the appointment of M. PREVOST PARADOL Minister to Washington, are again questioned....The flow of bullion to the Bank of France continues. The amount on hand to-day is 9,500,000 francs greater that last week....There was a grand ball at the Tuileries last evening. Many Americans were among the great crowd of people present.... The French Atlantic Telegraph Company at their last meeting declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for five months, being for the opening of the line for business on the 15th of August, 1869, to Jan. 15, 1870, the date of agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic and Newfoundland Companies....The action against GUSTAVE FLOURENS for having aided in the desertion of two soldiers, has been terminated. The prisoner did not appear in Court to answer the charge. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The Mordaunt Divorce Suit—The London Times Reading the Prince of Wales a Lecture—Health of Mr. Bright—The Underwriters and the City of Boston—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day, the counsel on both sides made their closing arguments. To-morrow the Judge will deliver the charge, and give the case to the jury....The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the scene in the Courtroom yesterday at the trial of the Lady Mordaunt divorce case. The *Times* says the error of the Prince of WALES is due to the carelessness of his reputation and heedlessness in the matter of personal intimacies which are forbidden to the royalty. Prince ALBERT's example was faultless, and the Prince of WALES will learn from it, and exemplify a life free even from the semblance of levity....The *Times* also has an editorial on the subject of the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the legal tenders, asserting that that decision "has restored English confidence in American justice."....The underwriters are charging fifty per cent. premium on the missing steamer *City of Boston*.... The condition of Mr. BRIGHT's health creates deep anxiety....The elections at Waterford and Nottingham are attended with scenes of violent excitement. In both places disturbances have occurred, and persons have been roughly treated....The weekly report of the Bank of England shows an increase of £125,000 in bullion since last report....The House of Lords discussed for a short time the bill for the regulation of hours of labor....In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, introduced on the first day of the session, passed to a second reading, and was referred to a select Committee. The subject of reform in the War Office came up and was discussed with some bitterness....Mr. GLADSTONE's Land Reform bill is not well received in Ireland, and its unpopularity is increasing....The steamers of the North German Lloyd (New-York and Bremen line) will hereafter discharge at the Southampton docks instead of simply calling at Cowes.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—Commander CORD (?) has been appointed to succeed M. CERRUTI as Minister of Italy at Washington.

The Remains of Mr. Burlingame—Cause of His Death—The Chinese Mission.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The body of the late Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will be taken charge of by Mr. CURTIN, the American Minister, and the members of the Chinese Mission, who will see to the embalming of the remains. The body will lie in state at the American Legation for the proper time, and will then be sent to the United States in charge of representatives of the United States and China. The cause of Mr. BURLINGAME's death was a severe cold, upon which a congestive chill supervened, terminating his life in a few days....The negotiations with the Czar will be continued by the Chinese Embassy, and when completed the diplomatists will return to China.

CHINA.

Dispatches from Admiral Rowan—All Quiet—Occasional Murders of Missionaries by the Chinese.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Hong Kong, Jan. 14, satisfactory condition of affairs on that station, so far as American interests are concerned. Peace and quietness appear to be the rule, with an occasional exception, such as the depredations of pirates on the coasting junks and other petty piracies on the smaller boats, and the murder of a missionary now and then. The new French Admiral had left Hong Kong with his squadron for the purpose of demanding satisfaction for the murder of a French Catholic missionary by Chinese in Sechuen. The expedition had reached the mouth of the Neonsung River at last accounts. There are in port at Hong Kong Italian, Prussian and Austrian corvettes.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Austrian Consulate—Wreck of the Missionary Packet "Morning Star"—Rescue of the Missionaries—Earthquakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Honolulu dates of Feb. 5 have been received. The hoisting of the Consular flag of Austria was witnessed by the officers of the Austrian frigate *Donau*, the members of the island Cabinet, all the foreign Ministers, and the entire Consular Corps. The missionary packet *Morning Star* was wrecked on Ibiouga Island Oct. 18. She is a total loss. Her passengers, among whom were Rev. J. F. PAYNE, G. B. SNOW, A. A. STURGES and family, were saved and taken to Honolulu by the British brig *Annie Porter*. There have been several severe shocks of earthquake on the island of Hawaii. The summit of the volcano Mauna Loa is shrouded in smoke, indicating that the fires in the crater are again active. The Board of Immigration have sent an agent to China to promote immigration of the Chinese to the islands.

PACIFIC COAST.

Improved Prospects for Crops—Outrages Upon Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Another heavy rain storm occurred last night, making a total fall of the season of fifteen and a half inches. Abundant crops are almost certainly assured by the rains, and the people in the southern section of the State are jubilant over the improved prospects of the crops. There were numerous outrages on Chinamen yesterday. In one instance a fearful riot was imminent, but a heavy rain and a large Police force dispersed the mob. Several persons were injured while attempting to rescue the Chinese from danger.

THE WEST.

Murder in Colorado—A Fight with Indians in New-Mexico—Thirteen Killed—Details of the Sioux and Crows Battle.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—E. D. KINNEY and JOHN H. WELLS, returning from Big Thomson, overtook BILL DUBOISE, a bad character, twenty miles from Burlington. After a few words DUBOISE drew a revolver and fired several shots, killing Mr. KINNEY instantly, and escaped to the mountains. Citizens have started in pursuit.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Feb. 23.—The *Post's* La Mesilla correspondent reports that Colonel BERNARD, with detachments of the First and Eighth United States Cavalry, had a series of running fights with the Indians in the Dragoon Mountains, in Arizona, on the 28th of January. Thirteen Indians were killed and two were taken prisoners. The Indian camp and a large amount of material were destroyed. The bar of gold, which Colonel J. F. STONE had with him when he was killed and the mails robbed, was found in the camp.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24—Evening.—BILL DUBOISE, who shot E. D. KINNEY, near Burlington, yesterday, was overtaken by the party of citizens who started in pursuit of him, early this morning, in the mountains, fifteen miles from Burlington, and immediately shot. His body was pierced by thirty bullets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A Fort Sully letter, of Feb. 14, reports Little Swan, a Mineconga Sioux, just arrived at the Cheyenne Agency, near Fort Sully. He gives particulars of the desperate fight between 300 Sioux and Crow Indians, in the early part of January, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri. It appears that a party of twenty-nine Crows came on foot to steal horses from the Sioux and met two young Sioux, one of whom was killed and one wounded, who managed to escape and alarmed the Sioux village. The warriors mounted their horses and hurried to the point where the Crows had fortified themselves on Hart Butte, with loose stones, defying the Sioux, who charged several times unsuccessfully, losing five killed. The last attack was made near sundown, under the chief Spotted Eagle, who was killed. The Sioux managed to overpower the Crows, every one of whom was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter. The Sioux lost twelve killed on the ground, and five died the next day. Many more were dangerously wounded. Reports also say that the Ogallalahs have sent out war parties on a stealing expedition to the Platte.

Starvation of Indians at Lake Superior—Failure of Fish.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—Captain BROWN WALLIS, late of the British army, who arrived in St. Paul yesterday from Fort William, says the Indians throughout the region of Lake Superior are starving to death. Fish are not to be found in shallow water, and partridges and reindeer were never known to be so scarce. He heard of several deaths from starvation. The Chief Warden of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort William had sent a train of provision to Dog Lake for the Indians, but many must die before relief reaches them. The country is covered with five feet of snow, and the weather is very cold.

FIRES.

Destruction of $1,000,000 in Galveston, Texas—List of the Sufferers.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—Fire last night destroyed a block on the north side of Strand, between Fremont and Twenty-second streets, and the opposite block on the south side of Strand. Many of the houses were of little value, but were filled with large stocks of goods. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The sufferers are Dergyn & Fabyn, William Barnes, the Phœnix Express, T. B. Stubbs, Cerf Brothers, C. Barnett, J. C. Gorham & Co., Ralph Levy & Co., G. W. Grover, John D. Rogers & Co., W. H. Sellers, J. S. Sellers & Co., the Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company, E. F. Austin, B. & A. King, Burnett & Wall, Henry Sampson, the Mound City Mutual Insurance Company, Dewolf & Sullivan, D. G. Herbert, Shackelford & Brown, Smallwood & Clark, C. E. Bronssood, C. W. Hurley & Co., S. Jacobs & Co., T. W. House, E. S. Woods and L. H. Woods.

The Presbyterians—Adjustment of Interests.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The Joint Committee of the General Assemblies of the late Old and New School Presbyterian Churches, on the reconstruction of the Board of Church Extension, was in session here yesterday and to-day. In regard to the organization of a new Board of Church Erection, the Conference advise the organization under the special charter enjoyed by the New School Church, which will probably involve the location of the Board in New-York City.

Methodist Convention at Syracuse—Third Day.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 24.—The Business Committee reported the many appointments to the State Committee, charged with disseminating and rendering practicable the principles adopted by the Convention on Wednesday. It was resolved that the Convention express no opinion concerning the desirability of lay delegations. A vote of thanks was passed to the citizens of Syracuse for the encouragement given to the Central Methodist University by the City of Syracuse by the contribution of $100,000. The special order, "spiritual life and church discipline," was reported upon by Rev. W. H. BOOLE, New-York. At the afternoon session a report from the Business Committee in favor of making further overtures for a union with the Methodist Church South was tabled. A minute was entered commemorative of the late ANSON G. BURLINGAME. Rev. Dr. PECK passed a eulogy on the deceased as a statesman who was an ardent Methodist.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHING.

A Hearing Before the Senate Postal Committee—Testimony of Mr. Orton, of the Western Union Company—The Systems of Europe and the United States Compared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices, at their meeting this morning, heard Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in opposition to the Hubbard bill and to the report which that Committee recently made in its favor. The argument occupied the entire session of the Committee, and was not concluded on its adjournment, but is to be resumed at a special session on Saturday morning. Mr. ORTON first took up the statement in the Committee's report that in America the investment in telegraph lines is larger in proportion to their length, the rates higher and the lines less used than in most European countries. As to the investment in telegraph lines, inasmuch as all European lines are now owned and controlled by Governments, He claimed that it was impossible to estimate accurate comparisons, and, further, that the amount invested in telegraph property, either in Europe or America, had nothing to do with the question of rates, and was not, therefore, a subject which demanded investigation. He submitted statistics to prove that the rates are not higher in the United States, according to distance, than in any European countries, and are lower than in several. The average rate per message from Paris to the twenty-six principal cities in France is one and two-tenth mills per mile. The average rate from London to thirty-two principal cities in England, Scotland and Ireland is also about two and one-tenth mills per mile; the average rate from Berne to the capitals of the cantons in Switzerland, is two mills per mile; the average from Brussels to the nine principal cities in Belgium is two five-tenth mills per mile. Between the principal cities in Baden, the rate averages four mills per mile; between Berlin and the principal cities in North Germany, two eight-tenth mills per mile. In Italy, between Florence and the twenty principal cities, the average rate per message is three ninth-tenth mills per mile; from Amsterdam to the chief cities in Holland, three nine-tenth mills per mile. In the United States the average rate between New-York and thirty-seven principal cities, on a gold basis the same as applied in the countries above-named, the rate is one and one-tenth-mills per mile, and from Washington to the capitals of all the States the average rate on a gold basis is two mills per mile. These rates are those which are charged for day service, but he called attention to the fact that since the 1st of January, between all stations east of the Mississippi River, messages were now transmitted at night for one half the day rates, so that business not requiring instant dispatch can now be transmitted by telegraph at about one-half the average rates for like distances charged in any European country.

Mr. ORTON next considered the statement that the telegraph is less used in America than in most European countries, and submitted the following in support of his assertion, that the statement of the Committee was erroneous:

The population of France is about forty millions, which approximates very closely to the present population of the United States. The last official report of the French Telegraph Department is for the year 1868, and shows that the number of messages transmitted, including inland, international and transit, was three and a half millions, whereas, the Western Union Telegraph Company alone transmitted in the United States during the year more than twice this number, not including Press reports. He showed further that the whole number of messages transmitted in all the countries of Continental Europe, with a population of more than two hundred millions, made an aggregate of only about fifteen millions, for which there was received more than nine millions of dollars in gold, whereas, the Western Union Company has transmitted a larger amount of matter for the Press alone, receiving therefor about $1,000,000 in currency.

He then took up the Hubbard bill and proceeded to show:

First—The injustice of incorporating a company by Congress, and conferring upon it free rights of way through all the States, for the purpose of competing with existing companies which were obliged to pay in money or in service a large sum per annum for such privileges.

Second—That the passage of that bill would not protect the public against a monopoly, since it would be easy for the Western Union Company to take possession of the organization, and when this was done competition with it would be utterly impossible.

He then proceeded to apply the rates proposed in the bill to the present volume of business. The receipts of the Western Union Company for messages during the year 1869 were, say, $6,500,000, and the expenses $4,500,000. The same number of messages which yielded the above receipts would, under the Hubbard bill, have produced less than $2,000,000, or about $1,000,000 short of what his Company paid for salaries. He assumed that the Government could not perform this service at less expense than the Company, and therefore, under the Hubbard bill, the telegraph business of the country would have cost the Government, last year, a sum nearly equal to the deficit of the Post Office Department. He then spoke of the claim that the reduction in rates would largely increase the number of messages, and admitted there was much force in this claim; but demonstrated that an increase of fifty per cent. in the volume of business, without any increase in the cost of performing the service, would still leave a deficit of more than a million dollars. He then proceeded to consider the ability of the present wires to carry this increased business, and submitted the following statistics:

In Europe there were about three hundred thousand miles of telegraph wire, over which there were transmitted, in 1868, between fifteen and sixteen millions of messages, or an average of fifty-three messages per mile of wire. The Western Union Company has a little over a hundred thousand miles of wire, and transmitted, say, eight millions of messages or about seventy-six per mile of wire. Now is it reasonable to suppose that this number can be increased fifty per cent? During the previous year, as well as in 1868, great additions were made to the lines in order to accommodate the increase of business which was anticipated, and which followed the reduction. At the beginning of 1867 there were a little more than four thousand miles of wire in operation, and on the first of January, 1869, there were nearly 6,500 miles, being an increase of fifty-seven per cent. in the number of miles of wire; while the total increase in the number of messages transmitted during the same period was but sixty-three per cent., and notwithstanding the great increase of facilities. It is stated officially in the report upon the Swiss lines, that there was a time during the Summer of 1868, when the number of messages was found to be in excess of the facilities for their transmission. In Belgium, he showed that from 1865 to 1869, there had been an increase of sixty-one per cent. in the number of miles of wire, while the increase in the number of messages during the same period had been fifty-six per cent. In Italy, from 1866 to 1869, the miles of wire had been increased forty-five per cent., while the increase of messages transmitted was only twelve per cent. In France, during the same period, the increase in the miles of wire had been twenty-nine per cent., and in the number of messages twenty-eight per cent. He claimed to have established the fact beyond question that any considerable increase in the volume of business must necessarily require an increase of facilities, the investment in which would be entitled to fair profits, and the operation of which would increase expenses, which, under the Hubbard plan, would fall upon the Post Office Department.

Mr. ORTON then took up the statement, made in the Committee's report, that the charges in this country were not uniform in different sections for the same distance; that they were higher South than West, and higher West than East, and proceeded to argue against the justice of charging rates high enough upon the large volume of business in one section of the country to enable another section to enjoy the same rates. He showed by the report of the Postmaster-General that the postal service in the Eastern States, including New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland, yielded an excess of receipts over expenditures of more than $3,000,000 during the last fiscal year, while the Central States and Territories north of the Ohio and including New-Mexico, Montana and Wyoming, cost $1,000,000 more than the receipts, and the States in the Southern division showed a deficit of more than $1,400,000. As his company was a private corporation, doing business for profit, with nothing in reserve on which to draw in case of loss, it could hardly be expected that they would undertake to perform in that portion of the country which costs the Government several millions annually for the postal service in excess of the receipts, the telegraph service at the same rate of tariff as in the section where the business of the Post Office and the telegraph were both transmitted at a profit. He concluded by submitting the following proposition:

"You desire to have the present rates for telegraphing reduced. So do I. You do not desire to accomplish the result at the expense of the Treasury. Nor do I. Yet, in order that both these may be accomplished, it will be necessary to materially reduce the expenses of business. Now it takes the profits upon about $1,000,000, equal to about one-seventh of our gross receipts, to pay our taxes—Federal, State, municipal, &c.—a burden nowhere imposed on the business under Governmental control. Relieve us from this, and we can make an average reduction of one-seventh of our present rates. If you have authority to give free right of way along railways in all the States to Mr. HUBBARD's company, you can give it to mine. Do this, and we should be enabled to reduce another seventh without interfering with present profits. Then let Congress provide for a commission to ascertain and fix the cash value of our property and franchises, on which sum we shall be entitled to earn and divide annually to our stockholders ten per cent. We will then surrender to the Post Office Department the right we now possess to fix and modify tariff rates, so that as fast as the actual capital exceeds ten per cent. the surplus may be applied to the reduction of rates in such a manner as the Post Office Department shall direct. If the rates proposed by Mr. HUBBARD can even make the business self-supporting, they will ultimately be reached by this plan, under which all the facilities the Government can supply can be availed of to the fullest extent, but without incurring any expense or assuming any responsibility."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

READING, Penn., Feb. 24.—EDWARD and DANIEL AGNEW, two bigamists, have been arrested here and committed to prison to answer the charge of adultery. They have wives in Philadelphia, and some two months since married two young girls named DOUGHERTY and CHESTER.

THOMASTON, Feb. 24.—In St. George, Me., last night, a young man named WILLIAM JONES was fatally stabbed. He lived long enough to reach his home, and told his mother that EDWARD ANDREWS had stabbed him. The latter is now in custody in Thomaston.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Methodist Church in East Weymouth was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is $15,000; insured for $7,000.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—The Board of Supervisors for the County of Milwaukee have tendered the new Court House, to cost nearly $1,000,000, to the State for a Capitol house, provided the capital is moved to Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The losses by the fire yesterday reach $50,000. The insurance is about $25,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24.—The body of Miss SUSIE A. KING, who died at Carolina Mills on Feb. 11, and retained so lifelike an appearance that burial has been deferred until this time, was this morning entombed in the family vault, all doubts of death having been removed.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A portion of the roof to the old lead mines at Moriah fell yesterday, and two miners named MARTIN, an Englishman, and LYNCH, Irishman, were crushed under 300 tons of ore.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 24.—The funeral of the late Chief Justice HINMAN took place from his residence, in Cheshire, this afternoon.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—The wife of General J. H. SIMPSON, United States Engineers, and daughter of the late Commodore CHAMPLIN, died this morning.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 24.—JOHN WARD and his wife were suffocated last night. They built a charcoal fire in their sleeping room, and were both found dead in the morning.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—The Republicans to-night nominated a candidate for Mayor by the Crawford County system, resulting in BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, Jr., receiving the nomination by 53 majority. There were 849 ballots cast. Mr. KINGSBURY is the present Municipal Judge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the Presidents of three of the freight lines leading from Louisville, the tariff was reduced from sixty to fifty cents on all fourth class fast freight. They also adopted a resolution to stand by these rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Mr. W. F. STOREY, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was to-day publicly cowhided by LYDIA THOMPSON and PAULINE MARKHAM.

LIEDERKRANZ.

Carnival Ball of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy.

The Society of the Liederkranz celebrated, after its habitual fashion, the carnival of the present year. The record of the fact indicates in itself that a superb pageant was shown at the Academy of Music, and that the house was filled by as joyous a throng as ever gathered within its walls. Last evening's festivities were commenced at the usual hour, and in a wonted style of magnificence. The eastern hospitality of the Khédive, exhibited on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, could scarcely have supplied his guests with a more brilliant sight. Prepared for reminders of distant Egypt by a quaint order of dancing, bearing the shape of a Sphinx's head, a spectacular reproduction of the land of the Ptolemies was unfolded at the rising of the curtain. The descriptive writer in ordinary to the Liederkranz Society dwells on the scene with sufficient accuracy to make any word sketch of it, in competition to his own, open to a charge of plagiarism. "There," he tells us, "are the nuptials of Orient and Occident, united in eternal wedlock by the inauguration of the Suez Canal. Lo! what a sight greets our view! Are we in a fairy land? Have all the nations of the world met at a friendly rendezvous? What a motley crowd, blown together from all points of the compass! Some of the characters are quite familiar to us. * * * Although they are much annoyed by swarms of enormous locusts, noted for their insatiable voracity, which makes them a dreaded plague of Egypt and the committee room, these ladies distribute their business cards among the multitude. Halloo, ladies, did Wall-street prove to be too hot a place for your business enterprise? True, our Bulls are often very overbearing, and our Bears are not gallant enough to forbear bullying new comers, not even those in petticoats. Poor dear ones, let us look for a moment at your stock list. Ah, we see: Mesdames Holwood and Nilefolk are offering their services as negotiators in Suez Canal Preferred Stock, Harem Safe Deposit Company Stock, Crocodile Egg-Hatching Company Stock, Desert Water Improvement Stock, &c., &c. Very sorry, ladies, our mutual friend, Prince ARTHUR, induced us at the Amphion Masquerade last week to invest all our spare funds in Amphion-Wolfsglen-Magic-Bullets-Casting-Company-Building Stock. Magnificent invention, these magic bullets. Hit every mark which lies beyond the reach of honest toil. Although these bullets are said to deceive and sometimes injure the marksman, yet we are expecting large dividends—shortly. But listen! A blast of trumpets! Royalty approaches! First in line is our old friend Prince Carnival, who has taken upon himself the onerous duties of Grand Master of Ceremonies. A band of Janissary musicians fill the air with hideous uproar. Bow your heads into the dust, ye Mussulmen, here comes the successor of the Kalifs—His Highness the Khédive. Salaam! Amid the vociferous cheers of the multitude and the deafening din of Turkish music. His Highness takes his seat on the throne. The distant boom of cannon is heard. Under a full head of steam the Imperial yacht *L'Aigle*, bearing Her Majesty, Empress Eugenie, glides swiftly through the placid waters of the Canal. A galley slave, broken loose from the bagnio, rushes upon the Empress. He thrusts a large lantern almost into the very face of Her Majesty, which turns pallid with fright. We recognise the vile assassin; it is Rochefort, who has dogged the fair Sovereign to these distant climes to wreak his vengeance upon the lovely partner of his bitterest enemy. Fortunately the maniac is apprehended before he can do any mischief. Her Majesty quickly composes herself, and receives the salutations of the Khédive, after which she occupies the seat of honor by the side of the Egyptian ruler. Another report of cannon. In quick succession the Imperial yacht of Austria, bearing His Majesty, the Austrian Emperor, and a German national corvette, with the future Emperor of Germany, heave in sight. The band strikes up the German national air, 'Where, oh where is the German's Fatherland?' Echo responds: 'Where?' Although this question is not satisfactorily answered, both the distinguished guests of the Khédive receive in turn the greetings of welcome on the part of their host. Presently an odd-looking individual approaches the throne of the Khédive, presenting a petition to the successor of the Kalifs. It is BRIGHAM YOUNG, fresh from Salt Lake City. The Pacific Railroad, with its crowds of Gentile passengers, have broken upon the peace of his domestic felicity. He solicits from the Viceroy an asylum for himself and his harem within Egyptian territory, where no railroad will disturb his sleep. His petiton is granted, and a tract of land in Upper Egypt, near the Mountains of the Moon, assigned to him. Now the impressive ceremonies of the blessing of the water of the canal, uniting Orient and Occident in the bonds of eternal wedlock, are enacted. At the close, amid the flourish of trumpets and the cheers of the multitude, a transparency is unveiled, bearing the features of FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, whose indomitable energy and perseverance have wrought this wonderful monument of human skill and power as an everlasting witness of the superiority of man's genius over brute creation." Here the sworn poet ends his lay, and with its rehearsal by the audience, who used the story as a libretto to the panorama of canvas and men, cast it aside to join in the dance. A *Polonaise*, which it would have delighted LISZT to look upon, opened the ball proper, and nineteen dances followed. So Terpsicore was not overlooked in the sacrifice to Prince Carnival, and all of the features of an agreeable reunion had a fair share of attention. Towards 4 o'clock the Committeemen doffed their Egyptian and Turkish costumes, the Odalisques wrapped themselves in plain domestic woolens, and Hamlet sought out from the pyramid of garments a crushed beaver hat. Fifteen minutes later the last carriage rolled off, and the closing grand celebration of the season was ended.

Masquerades of Other German Singing Societies.

Last evening the "Uhland-Bund" Society, Mr. AUGUSTUS SIEBENEICHER, President and Mr. JULIUS LERCHE, musical director, had a masquerade at the Harmony Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 Essex-street, and so did the "Euphonia" Society, Mr. EDWARD MEYER, President, and Mr. HERMAN SCHERNY, musical director, at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street. Both balls were well attended, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures at either place.

ALBANY.

Absentees—Hardenbergh's Canal Bill—The Quarrel Not Settled—Progress of a Swindle—Contested Seats—The Erie Bill—The Sectarian School Law, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1870.

The absentees are numerous to-day, particularly in the Assembly, which was not able to muster ninety votes on the third reading of bills. So far as this body is concerned, the recess will be practically extended till Monday next. There are only four or five absentees in the Senate, among whom is CREAMER, who is detained in New-York to assist GEORGE PURSER in drafting the anti-Ring charter. This document, it is said, will be ready for introduction early next week. The Senate spent most of the session today in the discussion of Mr. HARDENBERGH's bill to abolish the contract system on the canals, which had been made the special order. It was ordered to a third reading by a strict party vote, the Democrats having previously agreed in caucus to support it in a body. One of its sections empowers the Canal Board, whenever it shall see fit, to appoint an *unlimited* number of policemen or "patrolmen," as they are called, along the line of the canals, with such compensation as the Board may choose to allow. Senator PARKER stated, during the debate, that this section would give the Canal Board absolute control of the Senate, by enabling them to appoint an army of "patrolmen" just before the State election to vote the Democratic ticket. It was no answer to this objection to the bill to say that the Canal Board would not do such a thing; they ought not to have the power to do it.

MEMORIAL FROM THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Lieutenant-Governor has received a memorial from the Citizens' Association of New-York in relation to the "reorganization of the local Government" of that City, but was unable to present it to-day owing to the special order (the Canal bill) consuming the entire session. The memorial urges the supreme necessity of a law to secure honest elections in the City of New-York as the first step towards municipal reform, and without which all schemes for "reorganizing the local Government" would be futile.

THE ERIE BILL.

Senator GENET's bill to abolish the law passed last year to perpetuate the rule of FISK, GOULD and Co. over the Erie Railroad, is still before the Railroad Committee, which is composed of GENET, of New-York, as Chairman; HUBBARD, of Chenango; PIERCE, of Brooklyn; BLOOD, of Saratoga, and MINIER, of Saratoga. The alleged reason for delaying a report is that the friends of the law desire to be heard before the Committee. If the bill introduced into the Assembly last evening should pass, the Erie Ring would not care whether last year's law were abolished or not.

NOT HARMONIZED.

The report, current here last evening, that the quarrel between the Governor and the clique of recusant Democratic Senators, over the appointments, had been settled, is contradicted this morning, and authentic sources of information now represent the war as raging fiercer than ever. GENET, NORTON and the rest deny most emphatically that they have "backed down" and agreed to confirm MCCONIHIE; and those entitled to speak for the Governor deny with equal emphasis that he has backed down or has any intention of doing so. Republican Harbor Masters and Port Wardens can therefore count on a new lease of life.

PROGRESS OF A SWINDLE.

Among the bills read a third time and passed in the Assembly to-day was the swindling job to create a clership to the New-York "Board of Police Justices," with a salary of $6,000 a year. This bill was thoroughly exposed by Mr. WHITE in Committe of the Whole, and shown to be a barefaced fraud on the treasury—there being no necessity whatever for such a clerkship, as the Police Justices only meet as a "Board" once a year, and have heretofore hired a clerk to do their business for $250 per annum. The Police Justices have not wished for a clerk, and several of them have expressed their opposition to the bill. The object of the bill is said to be to furnish a snug berth for TIMOTHY CAMPBELL, one of the members of the Assembly from New-York. He is ranked among the adherents of the "Ring," and as that clique is now playing the "honest" and "economical" dodge it would be interesting to know whether they approve of this petty swindle. It is due to truth to say that the bill could not have passed to-day had it not been for Republican votes, owing to the large number of absentees among the Democrats. It received 70 votes to 19 in the negative, and among the Republicans who voted for it were Alvord, Baker, Bolt, Bradford, Blossom, Butterfield, Flenagin, Gleason, Hull, Johnson, Kilham, Maddox, Miner, Ray, Selkreg, Stevenson, Sniper, Winans, Wood, Wright. All the Democrats present voted for it, of course, and as the Democracy runs this "honest Legislature," it is presumed they will not hesitate to take the "responsibility" which they were so quick to throw upon the Republicans last year.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections make very slow progress in the contested seat cases. There are no less than six Democrats holding seats in the Assembly who have no more right here than Reddy the Blacksmith, but as their party is in a majority they will probably all hold on through the session. Mr. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, who contests the seat of WM. C. JONES, is now here, and has submitted positive proof to the Committee that he was elected by a large majority, but he is unable to get a report on his case, or even a hearing before the Committee. This trying contested seats by the Legislature is getting to be a perfect farce, and a law ought to be passed sending all such cases before the Courts, to be heard and determined before the Legislature meets.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

Petitions continue to come in from all the counties in the State asking for the repeal of the law granting money to sectarian schools in New-York. The Committee on Education of the Assembly, which has in charge Mr. WHITE's bill to abolish the law, will meet to-morrow, when they have promised to take action on it. *Apropos* of this subject, NAST's cartoon in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, illustrating the results of sectarian education, is attracting much attention here. Every member has supplied himself with a copy, and the picture is doing the work of a score of speeches, and much more effectually.

S.

The Evening Session—Harmony in the New-York Delegation—The Sleeping and Drawing Room Car Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—At the evening session of the Assembly an attempt was made to push the Long Island Bridge bill to a third reading, but PEARSALL, of Queens, exposed the job, and defeated it. It is rumored this evening that the New-York delegation have harmonized their feuds, and will unite in the support of an entirely new charter, to be drawn and submitted next week. Both sides, it is said, have made concessions, but the truth probably is that NORTON, GENET, CREAMER and company, who have been making such a bluster in opposition to the Ring, have got their price and are satisfied....JAY GOULD, WM. H. VANDERBILT, HORACE F. CLARK and others were before the Railroad Committee this afternoon to give testimony in relation to the sleeping and drawing room car business. VANDERBILT testified that he had no interest in these cars; that no efforts were made by the Railroad Company to induce passengers to ride in them; that he regarded them as an injury to the road, on account of their great weight in proportion to the number of passengers they carried, but that they were forced to permit them on the Central and Hudson River Roads, in order to compete with the Pennsylvania Central and other roads. JAY GOULD testified that the Palace Cars on the Erie Road were run by an independent company, having no connection with the Erie Railroad Company, and whose President he didn't even know by name.

A Veto by the Governor—Special Legislation Again Condemned.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Governor to-day vetoed the bill authorizing the District-Attorney of Washington County to appoint an assistant, on the ground that there was no pressing emergency calling for special enactment; that the Supervisors can enlarge the salary of the District-Attorney, and sanction all necessary expenses incurred by him; that temporary emergencies, such as sickness or absence of the District-Attorney, are provided for by law, and that it would be better to pass a general law authorizing the Boards of Supervisors to appoint Assistant District-Attorneys. This is the first veto the Governor has sent in this session.

THE "ERIE BILL."

The Scheme to Reorganize the Company—Provisions of the Bill Before the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The following is the text of the bill to reorganize the Railway Companies of the State, for the special benefit of FISK, GOULD & Co., in the Erie Railway Company:

SEC. 1. That in case the railroad of any railroad company, heretofore chartered, or existing under any general or special act of the State, or any part of such road, shall be sold by virtue of any mortgage or mortgages or deed or deeds of trust, either by foreclosure or other proceedings, in law or in equity, or by advertisement, in pursuance of a power or authority in such mortgage or mortgages, or deed or deeds of trust contained, the persons for or on account of whom the purchase or purchases at any such sale or sales shall have been made, or the survivors of them, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic or corporate, in deed, and in law, and they shall meet in the City of New-York within thirty days after the conveyance or conveyances shall have been delivered to such purchasers, and elect directors; notice of such meeting and election, signed by purchasers at said sale or sales, or the survivors of them, and published in two daily newspapers in said City for five days previous to said meeting, having been given, at which first election all the persons for or on account of whom the said purchase or purchases shall have been made, shall be entitled to vote, in the proportion of one vote to each one hundred dollars of par value which they may have contributed in bonds entitled to distributive shares, in the proceeds of such sale or sales, or in cash, towards the said purchase or purchases; and all persons holding bonds, secured by any mortgage or trust deed, prior in lien to those by virtue of which such sale or sales shall have been made, shall also be entitled to one vote for every one hundred dollars of the par value of the said bonds, by them respectively held, and the said election may be made by such of the aforesaid persons as may attend the same, or be represented thereat by proxy, and the said meeting may adopt such regulations and by-laws as they may deem proper for the organization of the said corporation, and the number of directors may then be fixed, subject to be afterwards altered at any annual meeting of the stockholders; and the directors so elected shall continue such until the next annual meeting, the time for which may also be fixed as aforesaid; and at least three-fourths of the directors of the said Company shall be residents of the States within which said road is located; and it shall be the duty of such Corporation, within thirty days after its organization, to make a certificate thereof, under its common seal, attested by its President and Secretary, specifying the date of such organization, and the names of its directors, and to transmit the said certificate to the Secretary of State at Albany, to be filed in his office, and a certified copy thereof shall be evidence of the existence of the said corporation, and of its formation pursuant to this act.

SEC. 2. The said corporation, formed pursuant to this act, shall have power to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and to hold, use and enjoy the said railroad, and each and every part thereof, whether situate within or without this State and all equipment, machinery, tools and materials all lands, property, franchises, rights and things connected therewith, or necessary or convenient to the use thereof, together with the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits of the same, and shall have power to maintain and operate the same, as fully as might have been done by the Railroad Company owning the same before such sale, and to erect new depots, stations and other buildings, and connect the same with the said railroad, and to acquire and hold lands for the said, and other needful purposes, and the said corporation shall also possess all the facilities, powers, authorities, immunities, privileges and franchises, at any time held by the said original Railroad Company, or by any of the corporations heretofore consolidated into the said Company, or conferred on the said Company, or the said corporations, or either of them, by any act or law of this State, or of any other State, and shall have power and capacity to hold and exercise within each and every of the said States, all the said facilities, powers, authorities, privileges and franchises, and all others which may hereafter be conferred upon it, by or under any law of this State, and to hold meetings of stockholders and directors, and do all corporate acts, and all things within any of the aforesaid States as validly as it might do the same within this State; and the said corporation, formed pursuant to this act, shall also have power to create and issue capital stock, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and to such aggregate amount as it shall deem necessary to carry out the objects of this act; and may establish preferences in respect to dividends, in favor of one or more classes of the said stock, in such order and manner and to such extent as it may deem expedient; and may confer on holders of any bonds, which it may issue or assume to pay, such rights to vote at all meetings of stockholders, not exceeding one vote for every one hundred dollars of the par amount of said bonds, as may by it be deemed advisable; which rights, when once fixed, shall attach to and pass with such bonds, under such regulations as the by-laws may prescribe, to the successive holders thereof; but shall not subject any holder to any assessment by the said Company, or to any liability for its debts, or entitle any holder to dividends. And the said corporation may make and issue its bonds, of not less denomination than one hundred dollars each, payable at such times and places, and bearing such rates of interest as it may deem expedient, and may hypothecate or sell such bonds within or without this State at such prices as it may deem proper; Provided, nevertheless, That, except within six months after the organization of the said Company, no bonds shall be created, nor shall any debt be contracted, exceeding in the aggregate at any one time five per cent. on the par amount of the capital stock of said Company, unless the same shall have been previously authorized by a vote of two-thirds in interest of the stock and bondholders, at a meeting duly held; and the said corporation may secure the payment of any bonds which it may make, issue or assume to pay, by a mortgage or mortgages, deed or deeds of trust of its railroad, or of any part, or parts thereof, or any of its real estate, and may include in any such mortgage or mortgages, or deed or deeds of trust, any locomotives, cars, and other rolling stock or equipments, and all machinery, whether then held or thereafter to be acquired, for the constructing, operating, repairing or replacing of the said railroad, or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances; all of which property and things so included, and all fixtures or appurtenances, whether then possessed or thereafter to be acquired, shall be subject to the lien and operation of every such mortgage or deed of trust, and may also include all franchises held by the said corporation, and connected with or relating to the said railroad, and all corporate franchises of the said Company, including the franchise to be and exist as a corporation, which said franchises are hereby declared, in case of sale by virtue of any such mortgage or mortgages, or deed or deeds of trust, to pass to the purchasers, so as to enable them to form a corporation in the manner herein prescribed, and to vest in such corporation all the faculties, powers, authorities, immunities, privileges and franchises conferred by this act; and the said corporation may do all things which may be necessary or convenient to carry into full effect the powers hereby granted, and the powers hereby conferred may be exercised by the directors thereof.

SEC. 3. That the said corporation, formed pursuant to this act, shall, within six months after its organization, likewise have power to assume such debts, liabilities and claims against the said original railroad company or companies, and make such settlements or adjustments with any of the stockholders, or other parties interested therein, as it may deem proper, and for the said purposes, to use such portion of the stock or bonds hereby authorized to be created, and in such manner as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That full authority is hereby given to the corporate authorities of the several county, township, city, village, or other municipal corporations, owners or holders of stock in the said Company, and to all persons holding the same in any fiduciary capacity, to accept and receive, under the reorganization, such portion of the new stock as may be apportioned to the stock so owned and held.

The Workingwomen of Boston on Woman Suffrage—A Female Pastor.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Workingwomen's Protective Union of Boston has unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That we will not become parties to any attempted encroachments on the legitimate sphere of man's duties; and, therefore, we respectfully, but firmly, remonstrate against legislation in favor of suffrage for women.

In the United States Court to-day, the jury in the case of HOUGHTON & BLINK, known as the "Buffalo Whisky Case," returned a verdict of "guilty." The verdict forfeits to the United States about $60,000 worth of whisky, and renders the defendants liable to a large fine and imprisonment. Motion for a new trial will be made.... The License law passed, to be engrossed in the House this afternoon, by a vote of 126 to 99.... Rev. Mrs. PHOEBE A. HANNAFORD has received and accepted a call to the pastorship of a Universalist Church in New-Haven.

ITALY.

Political Topics—Two Events—Tuscan History—The Death of Leopold II.—The Season—End of Brigandage—News from Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

There is less agitation of political topics just now than is usual at this season. The protracted vacation of Parliament leaves the public a long pause of expectation, and the newspapers are principally occupied with the discussion of questions of local and minor concern. What the new Ministry will be able to accomplish is still a matter of speculation, and doubters are as much as ever disposed to criticise in advance. To better the financial condition, reckoning is principally made upon possible economies; although the prospect does not seem to be very good that these will be large. The treasury has as many leaks as a cracked teakettle, and they cannot be stopped with a bread poultice. If a wise Ministry could be clothed for three or four years with absolute powers, the principal difficulty of Italy might possibly be overcome.

TWO EVENTS.

The Italians are looking forward to two events to take place, according to the published calendar, in 1872—both of consequence to this country, and one, at least, interesting to all the world. The one to interest everybody is the opening of the gallery under the Alps, and the other is a general exposition, at Turin, of the products of all Italy. For the latter, the Government lately in power promised assistance to the amount of six millions of francs. Notice has been given by the new Cabinet that such a sum cannot be furnished from the income of the State. The example of the United States is cited to show that for such enterprises a really courageous people depend upon themselves. Among people so energetic as the Piedmontese, in many respects so much like men of our own race, no doubt a way will be found for carrying out the project by a reliance upon the contributions of individuals. The scheme is a happy one, that of bringing into Italy to this festival of industry, crowds from the rest of the world at the time of the opening of this new door of communication in the wall of the Alps. Nearly ten years ago the first general exposition of the products of Italy was held in Florence, and whoever saw it was satisfied of the possibility of holding in this country an extensive, extremely varied and interesting show. The progress which has been made in the intervening period has added much to production, and furnished many new objects as proofs of increasing prosperity. The fact that industry is the only source of wealth is more recognized, and is gradually becoming a part of public education, of which these periodical expositions are the strongest proofs.

DEATH OF LEOPOLD II.

The death of the ex-Grand Duke LEOPOLD II., at Rome last week, reminds the Tuscans of one or two interesting passages in their recent history. In this Prince, of the house of HAPSBURG LORAINE, was, more than in any other, impersonated the Austrian house in Italy. Called to the Tuscan throne in 1824, at the age of 27, LEOPOLD was permitted to direct affairs until the general convulsion of 1848. Like so many other European Sovereigns, he gave his people a Constitution; but to be maintained only so long as the people had power enough to put a restraint upon the exercise of absolute authority. The same year LEOPOLD retired to Gaeta, and put himself under foreign protection. Restored to his throne by Austrian bayonets, in the following year, he followed the example of the general reaction, set aside the Constitution, to which he had sworn, and ruled with a mild despotism until 1859. In that year the new fortunes of Italy really began. The statesmanship of the Count DE CAVOUR and the convenience of the ruler of France, gave a happy direction, in Italy, to events. Before the battle of Solferino, LEOPOLD had opportunity to choose whether he would follow the fortunes of a foreign country or be true to that in which he had a claim to rule. But he fell into the error of forgetting that he was an Italian sovereign, carried away by the recollection that he was an Austrian Prince. I remember well the evening of the 27th of April, 1859, when, with his family, he hurried away from Florence. From Vienna he sent his son to be present with the enemies of Italy on the two great battle fields of the war. After the disastrous defeat he published a formal resignation of his claim to rule in Tuscany, naming his son FERDINAND as his successor, and even asking the Emperor NAPOLEON to thrust him in through the door left open by the peace of Villa Franca. But it was too late, for the people of Italy had wisely chosen, and were not to be turned back. Illusive hopes continued to be cherished until the new discomfiture experienced by Austria in 1866, when her last claim to hold a position in Italy was destroyed. LEOPOLD was true to the last to his political education, and it was fit that he should die at Rome, surrounded by the enemies of Italy and the persistent friends of the ancient system.

LEOPOLD II. was never a harsh ruler in his time, and in his private relations he bore a fair character, more subject to clerical influence than devoted to intelligent political studies. He was intellectually weak, and incapable of appreciating the noble destinies which liberal institutions are opening for this country. His name would soon pass from memory, associated with no great act of public beneficence; but it will be remembered with respect by the Tuscans, and that borne by the grandfather of the late Prince, who, by wise laws, did so much for the welfare of this Province, and obtained the title of "Leopold of glorious memory." LEOPOLD II. was the uncle of the present Sovereign of Italy; as the sister, MARIA TERESA, was the mother of VICTOR EMMANUEL. I believe there has been no communication between uncle and nephew since the "usurpation;" the dissatisfied feeling taking the usual form of a family quarrel about who comes into possession of the estate.

THE SEASON.

The weather has been almost uniformly bad in Italy the present Winter, at least in the region of the two great centres of Florence and Rome. Travelers have not been fortunate, and have had a disagreeable experience. Cloud and wet, or cold blue northern winds, have formed the textures of the gloomy mantle in which the Peninsula has been wrapped. Let foreigners, who come here for the first time at this season, take care. If they give way to the illusions of song and romantic story, it may cost them dear. In the house and out of doors, in Italy, thick coverings of woolen are just as much needed as in countries in which the extremest degree of cold prevails. Shoes of a thickness fit for the worst weather of America or England, will not be found ill-suited to resist the trial of frigid damp or the subtle cold of the tramontana season in this northern part of the Peninsula. The floors of the houses are like a pavement of ice, against which no carpets are a sufficient shield. The winds from the snow-covered mountains have a quality like that of the atmosphere of the Arctic Circle. Let no one with delicate respiratory organs believe that north of Rome a climate favorable to such weaknesses can be found. And, of the two, I think it is worse in the house than out of doors. I do not know in all Italy a window constructed so as to keep out wind. The glass is fastened into the frame with screws, and rattles with every movement, while through the interstices the wind has full play.

At Naples they have not fared better the present Winter than in the north. The fountains are all frozen, and ice is everywhere. There an extreme reduction in the temperature causes most concern, on account of the orange plants, which contribute so much to the commerce of that region. An unusual degree of cold may strike the trees with sterility for several years.

END OF BRIGANDAGE.

General PALLAVICINI, who has had command of the military organization for the suppression of brigandage in the Southern Provinces, has given notice that the work is so far accomplished that after this the charge will be left with the regular Police, and the military command will be relinquished. Whether this Indian war is really ended we doubt, but certain it is that of late we have heard much less of the depredations of the outlaws of the Calabrian wilds, and many of the noted chiefs have been called to settle their last account.

NEWS FROM ROME.

Nothing comes from Rome of particular interest, except the evidences of increasing divisions in the Council. I am led to suppose that the Italians care far less for what is done by the Fathers in Council than do Catholics at a distance, more completely subject to the illusions of Rome. But even South American Bishops are of sufficiently enlightened intelligence to understand the condition of the world. One of them last week in his speech in the Council, which is described as among the most eloquent, deplored the sad state of Catholic countries, now left alone among Christian communities in which the slavery of human beings is obstinately maintained. This Prelate also advocated, as a remedy for many present evils, the return to the ancient mode of the election of Bishops by the clergy and people—a system wholly distasteful to modern Rome. ANGELICO.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Milwaukee brewers have made a reduction of $2 50 per barrel in the price of lager.

Prince Edward County, in the Province of Ontario, has no debt, no toll-gates, and no whisky, but it has good roads and light taxes.

Milwaukee is to have an Irish daily and weekly paper. The company has been chartered.

Troy is to have a new Jewish Synagogue, of brick, 75 feet long by 34 feet wide, and to cost $16,000.

A meeting was held in Detroit on Wednesday evening to organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The City Council of Baltimore is taking steps to prevent trapeze performances in that city.

Boston shipowners are signing a petition asking Congress to abolish the laws allowing extra pay to seamen.

Mr. BURLINGAME, the Boston *Post* says, leaves a memory to be crowned only with myrtle.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention is to be held in Providence on Thursday, March 17, to nominate candidates for State officers.

The Tennessee colored men's Convention in Nashville, which assembled on Monday, contained about one hundred delegates, representing forty counties.

The Yale Navy have voted not to accept the proposition of Harvard to open the annual races to the whole University; therefore only the academical department can be represented in the crews next Summer.

JOHN NEAL says that out of 544 cases brought before the Superior Court of Maine in six terms, only ninety-nine went to a jury. That is, the people preferred the decision of a Judge in 405 cases.

Congressman SIDNEY CLARKE says he was not elected by the Legislature of Kansas and is not responsible to it for his official conduct, but on the adjournment of Congress he will make his report to the people, notwithstanding the "inquisitorial proceedings" at the State Capital.

The Sacramento *Union* states that a set of railway speculators are proposing to the California Legislature to pass a law to enable them to fasten a bonded debt of $1,000,000 on the County of San Bernardino, when the whole taxable property of San Bernardino is but $500,000.

A correspondent believes that many of the girls remain single only because they cannot find money and a brown-stone house, with a man attached as a coupon. Possibly the men remain single from the fear that the girls will "cut them off" with a shilling.

Eastern Florida congratulates itself upon its vigor, life and spirit (which, we presume, mean different things, although they seem about the same,) indicated by its rapid growth, by its large immigration and by the rapid increase in the value of real estate.

There is a boy in Vermont who has eleven grandparents living, and he proposes to give a party for them exclusively one of these days, although his five uncles and aunts, his thirty great uncles and aunts, his twenty-six great great uncles and aunts, and his forty second-cousins may feel slighted.

The Detroit *Free Press* declares that "Salem has just lost a respectable old lady whose mother was burned for a witch during Puritan rule." The old lady whom "Salem has just lost" must have been very, very old, if her mother was "burned for a witch during Puritan rule."

That Illinois paper, which declares that "the footprints of civilization" have been discovered in its neighborhood 180 feet below the surface of the earth, might be believed; but when it expects us to believe that a sea serpent has also been discovered at that depth, it asks too much.

The Auburn *Advertiser* learns that the Auburn Theological Seminary is soon to have a library building, suited in all respects to its needs, through the liberality of Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of this City, and Hon. EDWIN B. MORGAN, of Aurora. The corner stone of the Seminary was laid just fifty years ago next May.

Day breaks regularly, and it is generally supposed without much difficulty. A recent novelist, however, thus tells us how he thinks it is done: "Dawn is just beginning stealthily to unlatch the eastern gate; her torch, new-lit, makes but a puny opponent for the night's one great and myriad lesser lamps."

Five persons, just of that age when they know too much to be boys and too little to be men, arose in wrath and noisily stamped their way out of a church in California a few Sundays ago, because a negro came in and quietly took a seat in a neighboring pew. But these same five frequently loaf in the same negro's barber shop for hours together on week days.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says of the gentlemen appointed by Governor WALKER to meet Commissioners of West Virginia to settle the indebtedness of that State to Virginia, that their high character and acknowledged ability give assurance that they will ask nothing more than Virginia is entitled to, and accept no settlement that is unjust to the people they are appointed to represent.

Covington, Ky., indignantly denies that it is a "little country village." It proudly says that its vote in August "indicated" a population of 32,000, and that it has twenty miles of paved streets, thirteen miles of gas pipe, a Court House that cost $50,000, one of the finest hospitals in the country, (costing $100,000,) twenty-one churches, a public library, six public halls, eleven hotels, two street railroads, six breweries, five distilleries, two rolling mills, one foundry, and numerous other manufacturing establishments. Let justice hereafter be done Covington.

A Boston lecturer recently said that American society, looking to Judea for its inspiration, to Paris for its fashions, to England for its indorsement, and to the unknown future for its objects, has had a great want of substantial enjoyment. There is, the lecturer continued, a great deal of somnambulism in our intellectual life; school drill and college routine here do not seem to have been invented for creatures rational at the start. "Our metaphysics should be less vague and visionary; our politics less cumbrous; our theology less formal; our æsthetics less partial, than are those of other nations."

Mr. REUBEN F. LOVERING, too, has declined a Labor Reform Party nomination for Councillor in New-Hampshire, saying that although he is a firm and true friend of the laboring men, and an earnest advocate of all measures calculated to promote their interests and secure their rights, he believes the ends they desire can be better and more surely attained by remaining in and coöperating with that great party of laboring men that raised four millions of laborers from chattlehood to the rights and privileges of American citizenship; that has placed a home within the reach of all by the enactment of the Homestead law, and that has done more to elevate and dignify labor than all other parties combined.

Dr. A. BRONSON ALCOTT thinks EMERSON is the only American writer. He says that every metaphor that occurs to EMERSON's mind is put into his commonplace book. Once in a while it occurs to him that he must have material for a Winter lecture. Then he looks over his commonplace book and finds, perhaps, twenty pages, here and there, on separate sheets, on "Beauty." After having collected these pages together, he reads them before a lyceum, and those passages which are applauded he forms into an essay, and the essay goes to press, and we have an Emersonian essay.

Speaking of ANSON BURLINGAME a Boston paper says: "Writers on the possibilities open to American ambition have often cited the appearance of FRANKLIN in his plain suit, serene in his simplicity, at the glittering court of Versailles; but there was nothing in the history of that shrewd, lucky Boston boy of the last century to compare in romance and bizarre splendor with the life of the cool, easy, self-poised young man of our own day, who, losing his seat in Congress by the vote of our North End Wards, presently found himself the representative of the oldest and greatest of the nations, accredited to the courts of the world."

The Boston *Transcript* says one of the solid men of Boston gave a friend in a car the other night an account of a concert he had just attended, and being asked if there was much applause, replied very slowly: "Well, considering the price of the ticket, I thought there was rather too much. When folks pay a dollar apiece for their tickets, they ought not be too willing to applaud. I always make it a rule to see that I get my dollar's worth first, and if I think that I get anything over, I am willing to applaud for the rest." This, given in a loud and serious voice, set the passengers in a roar; whereupon the old gentleman declared—still sticking to his principle—that if his opinion had cost anything there would have been neither laughter nor applause.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The Bill Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Conkling.

Some days since Senator CONKLING asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

A bill for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, immediately after the passage of this act, to constitute a Board of Commissioners for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments and obstructions, which Board shall consist of five members and a secretary. The Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the army, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the navy, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The other members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be taken from civil life. The members shall elect by ballot one of their number to be President of the Board, and shall in like manner elect a Secretary, who shall keep a full record of all the proceedings of the Board. The Board, thus constituted, shall be attached to the War Department, and shall perform its duties under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall adopt such rules for its government as may be judged expedient, and shall elect a chairman from among its members. It shall be the duty of the Board to define the boundaries of the principal harbors of the United States and to prescribe the limits beyond which no encroachments shall be made, or structure erected, or obstruction created, except such as may be undertaken and carried on under the authority of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Board to recommend such measures as may be requisite to Congress, through the Secretary of War, for the preservation of the harbors of the United States, and for the removal of all obstructions therefrom, and all persons, on notice from the Board that any work in progress or contemplation will, in the opinion of the Board, be an obstruction or encroachment to any harbor, shall immediately cease all operations thereon, and the same shall not be further prosecuted without the assent of the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Board, having determined the boundaries of any harbor as aforesaid, to make a plan thereof and to describe the same in writing, a detailed report of which shall be made to the Secretary of War, and all maps and charts defining the boundaries of harbors shall be deposited in the office of the Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the army, and copies of the same for each harbor shall be deposited in the office of the Collector of Customs of the district in which said harbor is situated, and the same shall be open to inspection of the public.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the civilians provided for in this act shall be the same as that of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey as established by law; that of the Secretary, $2,000; and such necessary traveling and incidental expenses, when in the discharge of their duties away from the City of Washington, as the Secretary of War shall approve, shall be paid to members of said Board.

Letter from Speaker Blaine on the Public Expenditures.

Speaker BLAINE has written the following interesting and gratifying letter on the public expenditures:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1870. }

MY DEAR SIR: In the confusion which has arisen in some of the public journals about estimates and appropriations and disbursements, the impression has been created that General GRANT'S Administration has expended more money in the same time than its immediate predecessor. This is totally erroneous, as the balance sheet, on a comparison of official figures, will clearly establish. The present Administration has been in power nearly a year, and we can compare that period with the closing twelve months of President JOHNSON'S Administration. From March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, the total receipts into the Treasury were a little over $368,000,000—I avoid fractions for the sake of perspicuity. Every dollar of this was expended, and the public debt for the same period increased about $6,000,000, as appears from the official publications of the Treasury Department, thus showing a total expenditure for the year of $374,000,000.

The total receipts into the Treasury for the first year of General GRANT'S Administration, estimating for the few remaining days, will amount to $394,000,000. Out of this sum total $80,000,000 have been applied to the payment of the public debt, thus leaving for the current expenditures of Government, including interest on the public debt, $314,000,000, or $60,000,000 less than was expended in the same time by President JOHNSON'S Administration. These figures are taken from official records and their accuracy cannot be questioned.

It will be observed that the receipts were $26,000,000 more in General GRANT'S first year than in Mr. JOHNSON'S last year. Over $20,000,000 of this must be credited to the internal revenue, which has been much more faithfully collected; for it will be noted that this large increase in amount has been derived from diminished and contracted sources of taxation, many of the taxes in force during a part of the year 1868–9 having been repealed before President GRANT came into office. Whether regard, then, be had to the fidelity with which the revenue is collected, or the economy with which it is expended, the comparison for the past is undeniably and overwhelmingly in favor of the present Administration.

For the future the fullest confidence may be indulged. The House of Representatives is vigorously seconding the efforts made by Mr. DAWES, the able and upright Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, to curtail expenditure wherever it may be done; and I am very sure that for the ensuing year Secretary BOUTWELL will exhibit a financial record even more satisfactory to tax-payers than that of the year which is about to close. Very truly, yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

W. T. JOHNSON, Esq., Augusta, Me.

The Election Frauds—A Suit for Money Expended in the Investigation.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court of this district by ROBERT MURRAY, late United States Marshal, against LE GRAND B. CANNON and others, for the purpose of recovering something over $2,000 for money expended by the plaintiff, at the instance and request of the defendants, in efforts to ferret out the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in naturalization and at the polls, in this City, during and previous to the election of November, 1868. The plaintiff says that, while he makes no demand for personal services, he is, according to contract, entitled to be repaid the money which he expended. Among the charges is a bill of Messrs. WARBURTON, DEVINE & BOUGGE, stenographic reporters, and other bills which plaintiff says were necessary and legitimate. The matter came before Judge BARNARD yesterday, on a motion made by the defendants for a further and more definite bill of particulars, and also that the action be referred, for the purpose of taking testimony. The motion as to the bill of particulars was granted; as to the other branch of the motion the Judge reserved his decision.

Christian Workers' Association.

Those engaged in forming this Association held an adjourned meeting at Christ Chapel, in Chrystie-street near Broome, last evening. Mr. ALBERT WOODRUFF occupied the chair, and Mr. BARNARD acted as Secretary. A form of constitution was submitted by Mr. BALDWIN on behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose, which was read and adopted.

On motion the following gentlemen were named as managers, and a committee appointed to wait on each and solicit his acceptance: J. L. Davenport, Stanton-street Baptist; J. H. Ockershausen, Forsyth-street Methodist Church; George J. Wilson, Church of the Epiphany; Samuel Young, Reformed Dutch; E. T. Schondelmier, Moravian; Rev. Joseph Bradley, City Mission; William Shears, Allen-street Methodist Church; Henry G. Leask, Mariners' Temple; J. W. Lester, Allen-street Presbyterian; and Robt. R. Sinclair, Forsyth-street Methodist.

After some further discussion of the objects of the Mission, it was agreed that the Board of Managers shall have the right to elect the officers of the Association. The meeting then adjourned.

TARIFF REFORM.

Meeting of Capitalists at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Speeches of Jackson S. Schultz, William Allen Butler, R. B. Minturn, M. H. Sands, William Cullen Bryant, and Others—Resolutions of Reform Adopted—The Present System of Oppressive Taxation Strongly Denounced.

Pursuant to call, an exceedingly large meeting of merchants and others interested in the success of tariff reform, was held yesterday afternoon at the room of the Open Board of Brokers, No. 16 Broad-street. Prominent among the gentlemen present were many of the leading merchants, shipowners and capitalists of the City, including Messrs. W. C. BRYANT, Royal Phelps, J. J. Cisco, J. G. Pearson, Hiram Barney and many others whose names are familiarly known in commercial circles. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ for President, which nomination was unanimously confirmed. Mr. R. B. MINTURN then read a list of Vice-Presidents, and Mr. A. R. EARLE read the list of Secretaries, all of whom were unanimously elected.

Mr. SCHULTZ then came forward, and on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We meet to-day as the friends of free trade, believing that free exchange of products is the normal condition of society the world over. This great truth is happily illustrated in the free and unobstructed political and trade relations of the States of this Union, and we regret, in common with thoughtful men everywhere, that these free relations do not prevail universally between the nations of the earth. But to-day we meet also as practical men and citizens, not to assert an abstract theory, but to aid by our counsel, so far as permitted, in adjusting the difficult trade problems now under consideration at our national capital. The practical questions which we are called upon to consider are these: For what object, to what end, ought taxes and imposts to be levied upon the people of this country? If to pay the interest on, and finally the principal of, the national debt, then we must all agree that an internal and customs system, so adjusted as to give the greatest amount of revenue with the least burden to the people, is the one which patriotic men should adopt. But we have a class of selfish men among us who desire to divert these public revenues, and either pay them away in bounties and subsidies, or, what is the same thing, secure monopolies to certain classes by prohibiting importations altogether. The industrial interests of the country will not be promoted by this course of legislation; nor do we believe that the large mechanical and manufacturing interests in whose behalf a few prominent politicians are pretending to guide and control the legislation of the country, will approve the demands made in their name. The exceptional interests which might for a short period be stimulated into an artificial life by securing a monopoly for their products are so insignificant when compared with the general industries of the country, that the wonder is that any considerable number of men in Congress or elsewhere can be found to stand in the way of a proper adjustment of this question, the agitation of which is even now doing much to paralyze the interests claimed to be advanced. The manufacturing and mechanical interests of this country do not require any other, or further, protection than they necessarily receive from the cost of the transportation across the ocean of foreign products; our people are too ingenious in the contrivance and use of labor-saving machinery to require to be "protected" from foreign competition; the freedom in which they live, their superior intelligence and greater energy, enable them to beat all other people, if only they can have the raw materials of industry cheaply; but it is these raw materials of industry which the present "protective" tariff makes artificially dear to the American people. Thus the very laws under which we live are ingeniously arranged in the interests of a few monopolists, so as to cripple and disable the great and various industries of the country. So far as I have any right to speak for the manufacturers of the country, I desire to protest, in their name, against the continuance of such a state of things, which must in the future unsettle and destroy enterprises, as it has in the past, which, but for such interference, might have this day been prosperous. As manufacturers we want to be let alone. We want not only stability but peace. This we can never attain under any system of forced legislative "protection," such as is demanded in our name and interest. If a strictly revenue tariff is established and declared to be the fixed policy of the Government, then is not only all controversy at an end, but the manufacturers themselves can anticipate, long before Congress will be called upon to act, what changes are demanded and when likely to occur. So long as Congress shall listen to the demands of unscrupulous men for special protection, these appeals will continue and multiply as they have heretofore: and if they are heeded, all the productive interest of the country may be placed in the anomalous and mortifying situation of our own merchants and shipbuilders, who are forced to ask Government subsidies for transportation and bounties on shipbuilding. The concessions unavoidably made in a strictly revenue tariff are all that any of the manufacturers hitherto specially favored can plausibly ask, and this only for a short time, until the extinguishment of our national debt. The development of the vast resources of our country will secure, for long years in the future, immunity from such influences as have heretofore demoralized our legislation, and in too many instances diverted both capital and labor from more legitimate pursuits, and brought thereby general ruin upon large classes of our citizens. Must this experience be repeated? Let us hope that there will be good sense enough in Congress to avoid the misappropriation of labor, such as this course would imply.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. BUTLER.

At the close of Mr. SCHULTZ's remarks, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER said that he thought the resolutions he was about to offer would embody all that was german to the subject before the meeting. The question to be considered was one touching the vital interests of the community. The masses needed to be instructed how to act in the wisest and best manner for the good of the whole. It was eminently fitting that the commercial community should meet together, as they did to-day, to express their views on the great question before them, in order that they might act wisely and discreetly hereafter.

Mr. BUTLER then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That with the settlement of the political questions of Slavery and Reconstruction, it has become the primary duty of American statesmen to devote themselves to a reform in the financial policy of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the impolitic and unjust tariff system which has been imposed upon the United States has greatly impaired the prosperity of the country, has added enormously to the burdens necessarily created by the war, and has borne with especial severity upon the poorer classes by increasing the expense of living. While claiming to "protect American industry," it has in fact fettered and crippled the industrial energy of the nation. It has destroyed the prosperity of those great branches of manufacture, which were formerly engaged in the production of articles for export to South America, the West Indies, China and India; it has proved ruinous equally to the wool grower and the manufacturer of woolen goods; it has so increased the cost of iron, coal and raw materials as to impose needless and oppressive burdens upon all American industry engaged in manufactures; it has added enormously to the expense of railroad construction and transportation; it thus defrauds American labor by needless obstructions to the exchange of its products, and it adds to this oppression by enhancing the price of every article which the American laborer may wish to purchase in exchange for the products of his toil.

Resolved, That the present tariff has destroyed our shipbuilding interest, while our unjust laws prevent the American shipowner from competing with the English, the French and the Germans in the ocean carrying trade. Our shipowners need no subsidies, but they have a right to ask for the abolition of legislation which places them at an irretrievable disadvantage, compared with their foreign rivals, by preventing them from purchasing ships in the cheapest market.

Resolved, That the intricate, complicated and extortionate duties now imposed, demanding, as they do, an army of salaried officials, and promoting widespread corruption in office, call loudly for reform and simplification.

Resolved, That the existence of our national debt, and the heavy taxes which it unavoidably necessitates, render it imperatively necessary that no money shall be taken from the people by Government for the maintenance of any favored classes or individuals.

Resolved, That we therefore denounce all bounties or subsidies to any special interests, whether given directly in pecuniary payments, or indirectly by so-called protective duties; and we demand that taxes should be imposed only for the support of Government and to provide for the national debt, that the tariff should be adjusted solely with reference to revenue, and so simplified that duties shall be laid upon the smallest number of articles from which the needful income can be raised for Government.

Resolved, That the burdens of our present ill-adjusted taxation are oppressive alike to all sections of the country; but as this City is the chief centre of exchanges for the products of all branches of American industry, and as our prosperity is therefore directly dependent upon the prosperity of the great productive interests of the country, it is incumbent upon the citizens of New-York to take a leading part in securing the reforms which are needed.

Resolved, That those of our fellow citizens who have associated themselves to work for revenue reform, under the name of the Free Trade League, have a just claim to our thanks for the success which has attended their efforts during the past year.

Resolved, That as a new Congress is shortly to be elected, it is imperative that the agitation for revenue reform should be continued, and that the people should be so enlightened that members of Congress may be chosen pledged to economy of the public expenditure, to a stern resistance of all Government bounties, subsidies and special legislation, and to a revision and simplification of the tariff.

Resolved, That to secure these essential reforms, we each of us pledge our efforts and our means; and that a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to secure the coöperation of all who desire to assist in this object.

The fourth, fifth and seventh resolutions were especially applauded.

Mr. R. B. MINTURN said they had received a large number of letters from Congressmen and other friends of the cause throughout the country, but as there were a great number of them, and it would be invidious to select any, he would only read the very short one from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, saying that he regretted his inability to be present on account of an engagement to-day in Massachusetts.

SPEECH OF MR. M. H. SANDS.

Mr. MAHLON H. SANDS, Secretary of the Free Trade League, was then introduced. He said the duty devolved on him of explaining what the Free Trade League had done in this country. The legislation at the beginning of the war had had the effect of taxing the people inordinately, and those who sought to lessen the burden of taxation by reducing the duty on imports, had been unjustly accused by the *Tribune* of being influenced by British gold. Mr. GREELEY did not see fit to withdraw his assertions that the remittances for the support of the League came from the other side, although on the published subscription lists none but the names of American citizens appeared. He gave notice that all gentlemen who subscribed to the funds of the Free Trade League might expect to find their whole family history in the columns of the *Tribune*. The protectionist organ of Cincinnati, he said, was edited by free traders who thought, however, that the protectionists there could support one paper at least. The great protectionist organ of the East was edited entirely by free traders, with only one exception. The first important event in favor of the free trade movement, of late, was the Boston demonstration. Mr. W. L. GARRISON and Mr. ATKINSON had aided the League so much that they had left the work of New-England in the hands of these men. Mr. HARRIS, the largest wool manufacturer in the world, testified that he was fifty-five per cent. worse off, owing to the present high tariff. Last year's Congress was regarded as the most protective Congress we had ever had. The Congress this year had almost passed a free trade resolution. They lacked only six votes, and he thought that by working among their constituencies the lacking votes could be secured.

After some further remarks by Mr. SANDS, Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, the Treasurer of the League, then presented the financial account of the League. He said that when the League was first organized, in 1865, the full amount of its receipts was $1,390; the next year these receipts were only $882; the next they increased to $7,130; while the receipts of last year were $30,859 50, the expenses for lectures, tracts, publishing the *Free Trader*, &c., being $2,307 89 in excess of these receipts. The Treasurer felt satisfied that the people would sustain the action of the League and contribute generously to its support, and uphold those men who, in this cause, had pledged their fortunes, their honor and their lives. At the close of Mr. MARSHALL's remarks, Mr. SCHULTZ introduced Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT said, in the course of his remarks: I believe that the days of what the millowners call protection are numbered, and that they are few. I believe that the delusive doctrine that a village may make itself richer by refusing to trade with a neighboring village, a county with an adjoining county, a State with a State—as for example, New-Jersey with New-York, or a people under one Government with another, as the United States, with Canada, or with the countries of Europe—is assuredly destined, so far as this country is concerned, soon to perish and be swept away, along with the other old rubbish of false opinions which have wrought mischief in the world for a time, as exploded and cast aside. When that time shall arrive, and we shall be delivered from the yoke of the monopolists, which is now so heavy on our necks, great and well-deserved will be the praise awarded to the men at whose instance and procurement this meeting has been called. They will have the credit of boldly attacking the conspiracy of monopolists, the drilled phalanx of protection, at the time when monopoly was most pampered, overgrown and formidable, and putting it to death by a speedier process than natural decay. Mr. President, there is not a mail which comes to the office of the *Evening Post* which does not bring some testimony to the efficacy of the means used by the young men of this City to enlighten public opinion in regard to the mischiefs of protection. A year since, or thereabouts, there were hardly half a dozen newspapers in the country that discussed the revenue question in the interest of liberty and the people. Now you may count them by scores, perhaps I should say by hundreds. Where they formerly spoke with caution and vaguely they now speak with boldness and decision. A year since a meeting held in favor of revenue reform was a strange and rare thing. Now there are no meetings called for a public object which are so numerous. A year ago it was difficult to find a member of Congress who would publicly say that he doubted the policy and wisdom of protective duties. Since that time the members have been at home, among their constituents, who have listened to lecturers sent from this City and read tracts issued here. Many of them have gone back to Washington with their impressions of what the people desire considerably modified. In short, there has been a great and striking change; not great enough, perhaps, to allow us to expect any truly liberal measure from Congress at its present session, but great enough to encourage still more strenuous exertions. Mr. President, we must follow up with vigor the advantage we have gained, and when the people speak Congress must and will give way. We must get up a spanking breeze from the right quarter in this country, and we may be sure that Congress will obey its impulse, and we shall again have cheap iron, cheap fuel and cheap clothing. During the late civil war, public opinion went sadly back on the question of protection; while we had a worse tariff of duties than had ever before been inflicted on the country, yet did not care to quarrel with it, inasmuch as we had more important controversies on hand. It went back then, but it is recovering its healthy tone, and now, since the question of protection is made the grave question of the day, it is coming right." [Applause.]

Mr. SCHULTZ said that in order not to confine the question to the Republicans, they would now hear from a Democrat whom he had known as a free trader for thirty-five years. He had stood up in Tammany and fought for free trade, when Tammany was far different from what it was now. He took great pleasure in introducing to the Assembly Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

SPEECH OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. TILDEN said, in substance, that he should not argue the question of free trade. He came here merely to testify his sympathy for the movement. The protective system had shackled commerce and reduced the power of production to satisfy the wants of humanity. He welcomed the young men who were now aiding this free trade movement.

The speaker then paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. BRYANT, declaring that notwithstanding that gentleman's contributions to literature, his biographer would in the future pronounce his greatest service to be his forty-five years' advocacy of a movement to liberalize trade and enfranchise industry.

Mr. SCHULTZ regretted that there was not time to say to-day all that was to be said. They might as well make up their minds that this was but the beginning of an agitation which would last for years. Heretofore the labor and expense of this reform had fallen on a few; it was now expected that all would put their shoulders to the wheel and help them out. He introduced Mr. SANDS, who would receive their subscriptions. Mr. SANDS announced that he would head the list with $5,000. Another gentleman gave the same sum, and amidst much enthusiasm another gentleman did the same. Mr. SCHULTZ told a story and called for the "thousands"—one gentleman having previously made an offer of $2,500.

Mr. SAMUEL STERN then arose, and with deep feeling and amid considerable excitement said that he could not give money or gold, but he would speak for the poor of whom he was one, and would give his time and services to the cause.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN.

The following are the subscriptions announced:

Mahlon R. Sands, $5,000; Stewart Brown, $5,000; Chas. H. Marshall, $5,000; R. B. Minturn, $2,500; H. W. Richmond, $1,000; B. H. Hutton, $1,000; Arnold, Constable & Co., $1,000; Thomas Holland, $500; Alfred Pell, $250; F. A. Hasendever, $250; John Griswold, $500; Jackson S. Schultz, $500; G. Cabot Ward, $500.

The Addington Will—Some Further Testimony as to the Testator's Religious Belief.

Some further testimony was taken yesterday, before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, in regard to the will of the late Mr. ADDINGTON, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES.

Mr. Cyrus Curtis testified that the deceased was in the employ of the institution of which he (witness) was President; that he acted as their agent for some ten months; then resigned his position, assigning as a reason that he felt that he was called especially by God to preach. His conduct and business habits were entirely correct during all the time he was in their employ.

Dr. ATKINSON testified that he did not think a person of unsound mind simply because he avowed his belief in the doctrine of spiritual communion. He knew several persons who are active business men, successful in whatever enterprise they undertake, who are firm believers in Spiritualism and take an active part in all the meetings of that peculiar religious denomination. As one instance the witness said he could mention the name of Dr. J. F. GRAY.

The examination has not been concluded.

Meeting of the United States Assessors.

At a meeting of United States Assessors to consider the assessment of special taxes under the recent ruling of Commissioner DELANO, held yesterday at No. 108 Leonard-street, a question was introduced as to whether stone cutters need include in their manufactured sales the value of stones cut and dressed by them, but which they did not sell, and which they used in carrying out their building contracts under the builders' and contractors' license. The opinion of Commissioner DELANO on the above subject was read, and stated that they need not return the same in their manufactured sales.

The Board was officially informed that where gas companies sell coke and coal tar manufactured by them, to an amount exceeding $1,250 per quarter, they are liable under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, to tax on the excess above that amount.

The Board had also under consideration a matter with reference to peddlers. The question was as to the liability of a person taking out a license as retail dealer and peddler, as to whether the special tax imposed in such a case depends upon the combined sales of the stock. A long discussion ensued with reference to the matter, which the Board agreed finally to submit to the decision of the Commissioner.

There were a number of other questions of special tax before the Board. A committee was appointed to wait on the Commissioner for an explanation with reference to them. This Committee is to report the result of their interview at the next meeting, which will be on the last Thursday of March. It was resolved that henceforward the Board of Assessors meet regularly on the last Thursday of each month, after which they adjourned.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Antics of a Night Inspector—He is Discovered and Leaves—A Survey of Him by the Surveyor.

The Surveyor's Department of the Custom House has just had a sensation—something to laugh over. One GEO. M. TAYLOR, a Night Inspector, has been taking advantage of his position and perpetrating sundry singular irregularities—in the dark. In the first place, since his appointment in December, he has represented himself, personally, as a particular friend of the Collector's, and officially as a special inspector on detached duty to supervise and watch matters generally. He had letters and orders signed by the Collector and Surveyor, which to all intents gave him a roving commission, and for several weeks he roved. He performed none of the duties of a night inspector, but contented himself with pretending to inspect the business of other officials. No one interrupted him, because there were his orders signed at headquarters. The Surveyor occasionally heard of his performances, but supposing him to be specially employed by the Collector, said nothing. TAYLOR, however, carried his joke too far. He showed his papers to an employe who reported to the Surveyor that his name (the Surveyor's) was on one of the orders giving TAYLOR his authority extraordinary. The Surveyor, Mr. CORNELL, pronounced it at once a forgery and adroitly managed to get hold of TAYLOR's papers. They were all found at once to be forgeries.

TAYLOR, finding that he was detected, left for parts unknown on Wednesday morning. The Surveyor, immediately on ascertaining that he had been acting on bogus authority, suspended TAYLOR from duty and pay, and handed the case over to the Collector.

On Wednesday evening, Captain MEEKS of the night force, read the following letter of the Surveyor's to the night inspectors, when they assembled for duty:

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, }
Feb. 23, 1870. }

Having found it necessary to denounce Night Inspector GEORGE M. TAYLOR as a fraud and swindler, and having suspended him from duty, I desire you to so inform the men of the force, that they may not be further imposed upon by this precious scamp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port.

To Captain MEEKS, of the Night Inspectors.

Whether TAYLOR succeeded in defrauding the Government to any extent has not been ascertained as yet. His petty practices were numerous. On the strength of his fraudulent orders, he succeeded in getting boxes of cigars, borrowed money, and imposed on every confiding person he came across. It is said that he got his appointment on a forged letter of recommendation from Rev. Dr. TYNG. This discovery is regarded as rather rich in the Custom House.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 24, 1870:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One church, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, 88x136, one story, front brown stone and brick; The Methodist Episcopal Society, owner.

Three hospitals, Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, Fourth and Madison avenues. Two, 31.9 x58; one 95x59; basement and four stories, fronts brick and stone; The Presbyterian Society, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 17.3x50, basement and three stories; W. M. TWEED, owner.

MIXED FRONTS.

Six tenement houses north side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 25x60, cellar and four stories, fronts brick and brown stone; N. BURCHELL, owner.

Two tenement houses south side of Forty-fifth-street, sixty feet west of Ninth-avenue, 20x41, basement and four stories, fronts brick and brown stone; JOHN H. BARKLAYE, owner.

One restaurant southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, 25x65, two stories, front corrugated iron; SAMUEL C. HINE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 50 feet west of First-avenue, 18x34, basement and three stories; G. RICHARDSON, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 25x50, two stories; A. GERETY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 27 Grand-street, rear, 18.11x24, three stories; JOSEPH ARNOLD, owner.

One tenement house, No. 247 West Nineteenth-street, 18.10x43, cellar and four stories; G. A. and H. AITKEN, owners.

One tenement house, No. 118 Mulberry-street, rear, 25x24, five stories; FRANCIS MCKENNA, owner.

One store and offices, No. 34 Stone-street, 19.9x31, three stories; D. & A. FLOYD, owners.

One store, corner of North Moore-street and West Broadway, 16x60.6, two stories; W. A. MANY, owner.

One store, south side of Twenty-eighth-street, fifty feet east of Third-avenue, 20x25, one story; HAYNES & BROTHER, owners.

One factory, north side of Twenty-sixth-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue, 21x45, one story; JOHN BUKLEHAUST, owner.

One stable, No. 337 East Forty-eighth-street, 16x50, two stories; D. LOONIE, owner.

One stable, No. 179 Stanton-street, 12x65, two stories; G. HEPPENHEIMER, owner.

FRAME DWELLINGS.

Three second-class dwellings, north side of Avenue A, 25 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, 19.3x30, two stories; WM. A. JUCH, owner.

One shop, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, 25x45, two stories; ISAAC E. WRIGHT, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number buildings	33	Hospitals	3
Public buildings	4	First-class dwellings	6
Brown-stone fronts	4	Second-class dwellings	5
Mixed fronts	9	Tenements	10
Brick fronts	12	Stores	2
Frame buildings	4	Miscellaneous	6
Church	1		

Grammar School No. 22.

The presentation of diplomas to the graduates of Grammar School No. 22, situated corner of Sheriff and Stanton streets, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of visitors, and addresses were made by RICHARD LARREMORE, ANDREW MILLS, HENRY KIDDLE, THOS. HARRISON and others, who gave the graduating class some good advice relative to their future life. The exercises were admirably conducted, and reflected great credit upon the Principal, Miss FRANCIS MURRAY, and her assistants, and consisted of recitations, dialogues, solos, duets and instrumental music. A dialogue entitled "Woman's Parliament," by a number of young ladies, created much amusement, and a duet by the Misses MCCLOUD and THEIS was much admired. The valedictory was written by Miss H. M. WALMSLEY, and read by Miss MARY B. CALLAHAN. The graduates were Annabella L. Armstrong, Sophia Goldsmith, Mary E. Macrae, Mary J. Magrath, Harriet Walmsley, Sarah McCloud, Lizzie Milligan and Amelia Kepper.

The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

The Supreme Court of Philadelphia, Chief Justice THOMPSON presiding, yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the proposed lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to the Erie Company, and peremptorily dismissed the bill of exceptions that had been filed by the first mortgage bondholders and other opposing parties, the parties opposed to the lease being ordered to pay costs. The lease was executed accordingly, and the Erie Company is now in possession of the line from Salamanca to Cincinnati.

National Tobacco Association.

At the second session of the National Tobacco Association at the Astor House yesterday a committee of ten was formed to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the Association. The following gentlemen were selected to serve on the Committee: Messrs. Hafer, Parner, Campbell, Bailey, Saidler, Edmonston, Forman, Straitin, Wilder and Parlett. In the absence of the Committee, Mr. NICKS, of Palmyra, presented a resolution to the consideration of the Convention, whose object was to have a committee appointed to make known to Congress the grievances of the Association and present to the same, in its behalf, such amendments to the Internal Revenue laws as such committee may deem advisable and necessary to carry into effect the views of the Association. By this resolution it was also proposed that said Committee embrace the various interests of the trade, and that the members of the Association be requested to present to such Committee their views in writing, as to the character of the amendments to be demanded for this purpose.

Mr. NICKS supported his amendment in an able speech, which, however, was finally tabled in order to hear the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. The amendments proposed and agreed to by the Convention were: That in section 7 of the Constitution the words "are selected" be substituted by the words "are elected;" that an Advisory Committee of four, together with the President, be authorized and constituted to forward the general interests of the Association. The Committee then retired to continue business; $3,000 for the salary of the President of the Association, including expenses for Secretary to the same, and also necessary office, were sanctioned by the Convention; this salary to have date from the commencement of this year. Mr. LAWRENCE, the President of the Association, was reported by a member to have refused all pecuniary recompense. And on motion of said member, a vote of thanks to Mr. LAWRENCE was unanimously carried.

The report of the Committee on Officers was adopted. Mr. W. E. LAWRENCE was elected President, L. H. FRAZER, of Richmond, Vice-President, and Mr. J. HALL, Treasurer.

Mr. SPENCER moved that section 7 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Each State engaged in the manufacture of tobacco shall be entitled to two members of the Executive Committee, and as many more from the States more largely interested, as the Association, at its annual meeting, may from time to time appoint; who, together with the officers of this Association, shall hold office until their successors are selected.

Which was carried. The Association then proceeded to elect the members of the Executive Committee by States, beginning at the East and going West.

METHODIST UNIFICATION.

The Amalgamation of the Zion with the Methodist Episcopal Church—How it is Regarded—The African Churches Stand Aloof.

The Commissioners appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to confer with the representatives of other Methodist bodies in the country, which assembled in Philadelphia last November, did not then conclude their labors, and the subject matter of the Conference is still discussed in correspondence between the Bishops of the respective organizations.

Overtures were then made by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which numbers about 160,000 members—the large majority of whom are in the South—for a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, (white.) The former were unwilling, for the sake of union, to abandon everything, and submit entirely to the government of the larger body. At the time of the adjournment of the commission it was proposed to refer the whole matter to the two General Conferences, one of which will meet in Brooklyn and the other in New-York, in May, 1872. The absence of any overtures from the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, for a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church North, has been made the subject of considerable remark, and an explanation may not be inappropriate in this connection.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church numbers in the neighborhood of 230,000 members, and some 2,000 ministers. Their organization is precisely similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having local and general conferences, Bishops and all the machinery of government possessed by the white Methodists. They have never sought alliance with the latter, but have been content to be united only as one of the great body of Methodists in the country, and to work in harmony without forcing their presence upon the whites, when in all probability it would be unwelcome. They have, however, frequently made overtures for union with the Zion branch of the colored people, but without avail. The principal difficulty in the way seemed to be, that the Zion organization differed so essentially in matters of church government that a union was found, after several efforts, to be impossible. The last Conference in relation to this subject was held in Philadelphia in 1868, and then the matter had been discussed earnestly for more than four years. It appears that the African Methodists believe in a "third ordination," while the Zion branch simply appoint their Bishops without ordaining them, and in this respect are similar to the Presbyterians, who have moderators to preside over and govern them. There are other points of difference, but this is the principal one, and so strenuously did the Zion Methodists adhere to their position that it was felt that all attempts at a union would be useless.

The Zion branch are now extremely anxious to join the whites. They seem to feel that with the freedom they have obtained by the war they should be treated as equals, and in order to attain this status they are willing, as they declared in Philadelphia last Fall, to abandon all that they so zealously claimed for their organization when they were in conference with their colored brethren of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Should the General Conference in 1872 take action effecting the proposed union, the result, it may be imagined, will not be agreeable to the great mass of the white Methodists throughout the country. If the members of the Zion churches abandon their organization, they must also give up their Conferences, and clergy and laity will be amalgamated most thoroughly with the whites. The colored people may retain their church edifices, but their clergymen will sit in the Conferences and have an equal voice in the proceedings with their white brethren. The latter will have no power to refuse to exchange pulpits with the colored ministers, and progression to this extent must soon become distasteful to the whites and thus lead to dissatisfaction among the two classes.

The African Methodists see clearly what must be the result of such an amalgamation, and, therefore, have wisely refrained from even suggesting a union of their organization with that of the whites. The most intelligent among the colored clergymen of that denomination express the belief that it is far better for the welfare and happiness of their members that the colored people should stand aloof and never attempt to amalgamate with their white brethren.

While a union of the Zion branch with the Methodist Episcopal Church would be desirable in some respects, it is thought by prominent men in the latter organization that it would be productive of ill-feeling to some considerable extent from another cause than that stated above, particularly as the offer from the Zion Church comes at a time when the question of a union between the Methodist Episcopal churches North and South is pending, and will doubtless be decided at the General Conference of the Southern branch, which will be held at Memphis in May next. The reply of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to the overtures made by Bishops JANES and SIMPSON on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, conveyed an intimation that a reunion would be difficult, to say the least. If now, it is thought by prominent members of the church here, the Northern body entertain overtures from the colored Methodists at the South to join them, the effect will be to still further widen the breach which now exists between the two sections.

The Abrahams Will Case.

Mr. JULIUS J. LYONS, one of the counsel for the executor of the will of the late Dr. ABRAHAMS, made a motion yesterday before Judge CARDOZO to have a day fixed for the trial. Judge CARDOZO said he would send the case before Judge BRADY, and fixed Wednesday next as the day when the trial should commence. The case is important, both for the large amount involved, the greater portion of which was bequeathed to some thirty charitable institutions, but also the large number of parties interested and the many eminent counsel engaged.

Among the numerous counsel—thirty in all—representing the respective parties, are Charles Tracy and Julius J. Lyons, for plaintiff; Eldridge Gerry, Stephen Cambrelling, Samuel Riker, John E. Parsons, S. P. Nash, John H. Platt, Duncan Smith, John C. Leveridge, W. H. Onderdonk, E. DeWitt, and Anthon & Leeds.

Free Lectures in the "Lord Industrial School."

The first of a course of free lectures was delivered last evening at the reading room of the "Lord Industrial School," at No. 207 Greenwich-street, by Dr. JOHN HALL. His subject was "Knowledge and Life." The lecturer was introduced by Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY, Secretary of the organization, who, in a few eloquent words, alluded to the founding of the institution eleven years ago by JAS. COOPER LORD, now deceased. They were compelled some time ago to remove from Trinity-place, owing to the widening of Church-street, and had established themselves at No. 207 Greenwich-street, where they had a free reading room, a small library and a place where all who would come might be amused and instructed every evening in the week.

Rev. Dr. HALL's lecture was full of interest, and, as the title of the lecture imports, was of a practical nature. Other lectures are to follow which will be duly announced.

Forcible Abduction of a Child.

A case transpired at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday which developed the circumstances of an extraordinary and determined attempt at the abduction of a female child on the part of a woman named MARY JANE DUFFY, who resides at No. 52 Ninth-avenue. It appeared that Mrs. BRIDGET GLANCE, a resident of Goschen, Orange County, came to this City on Wednesday with her child, a beautiful little girl of some twelve months, for the purpose of seeking a situation; and during her stay here she met Mrs. DUFFY, who at once seemed very much attracted by the appearance of her child. Ascertaining the object of her visit to the City, and the knowledge of her complete destitution, Mrs. DUFFY informed Mrs. GLANCE that if she would consent to part with her child she would be largely recompensed, as there was a lady living in Fifth-avenue who recently lost a child, and would be glad to adopt it. Mrs. GLANCE believing the story, and imagining it would better her condition and that of her child, consented, and asked to be immediately taken to the presence of the lady. Mrs. DUFFY, however, refused, alleging that the time was inconvenient, but asked to be permitted to retain the child in her possession. The refusal and the request of Mrs. DUFFY excited the mother's suspicion, and she was about to walk away, when the former invited her to a confectionery store to partake of some refreshments. This was in Ninth-avenue. While taking some tea in an inner portion of the saloon Mrs. DUFFY adroitly got possession of the child, and before Mrs. GLANCE was aware of the fact she had gone into the street and fled with it in the direction of Eighth-avenue. As soon as the mother ascertained her loss she eagerly followed in pursuit, and her cries attracting attention a large crowd joined her, among whom was Officer [illegible], of the Fifteenth Precinct. Mrs. DUFFY was arrested, the child taken from her possession and she was arraigned on the charge at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT. She was committed for examination, but was subsequently admitted to bail.

FALSE INCOME RETURNS.

Collector Bailey's Charge Against Fliess—Approved Method of Bookkeeping—Contradictory Statements About the Books.

Another attempt was made before United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, to obtain a hearing on the merits of the serious charge recently made by Collector BAILEY against a wholesale liquor dealer named WM. M. FLIESS. The accused is alleged to have made false income returns to the Government, the charge being based on an examination of his books, which were seized under BAILEY's orders in a summary manner. Assistant-Assessor HAYWARD, who made the investigation, deposed that, according to his calculations, there was a discrepancy between the amount of the returns of income and the amount as shown by the defendant's books. The books, it is said, were placed in the hands of one Mr. TILNEY, of No. 22 Bridge-street, as receiver, and two keepers detailed to watch them by BAILEY. FLEISS, the defendant, claims that the books are very essential to him in carrying on his business, and that their loss has caused him great embarrassment and inconvenience. He further states that he has made repeated endeavors to recover his books from the revenue officers, but that he has been unable to ascertain what has become of them.

Yesterday the Commissioner and the defendant stood ready to proceed with the case, but the Assistant District-Attorney, General JACKSON, asked an adjournment on the ground that Mr. BAILEY had important evidence to show that the books belonging to the defendant had been left in his possession, but that he was unable to be present at that time.

Hon. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, counsel for the accused, opposed any adjournment. He said there was no more reason why the case should be adjourned then than there was at the adjournment on the previous day. He also characterized the prosecution of his client as a gross wrong, being conducted to suit the convenience of BAILEY. The Commissioner subsequently decided to adjourn the examination until to-day, in order to give the Assistant District-Attorney an opportunity to introduce Mr. BAILEY as a witness in the case.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—By Whose Authority was the Fisk Pavement Laid?

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, all the facts in his possession, or that he may be able to ascertain, relating to the Fisk Concrete Pavement in Fifth-avenue, particularly the authority for laying said pavement, the cost per square yard, with the aggregate cost of the work, at whose expense laid and now being removed, together with such other facts as in his judgment may be advantageous or desirable to be known by the authorities and people of this City.

The resolutions were adopted and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—More Laying of Pavements.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to suspend all further proceedings in the matter of regulating and grading Worth-street, between Baxter-street and the Bowery.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing a contract to be made for the laying of the Robbins Preserved Wood pavement in Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Mangin-street, the cost not to exceed $5 50 per square yard; to lay Belgian pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; in Forty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; in Eldridge and Ludlow streets; in Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; and in Broome-street, from Norfolk-street to the East River.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

City Missions.

On Wednesday evening the City Mission held its monthly meeting in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Seventh-avenue. A number of the missionaries related incidents of their observations and experiences in tenement houses, mission stations, &c., and showed the power of Christian sympathy in dealing with all sorts and conditions of men. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary, adverted briefly to the rise and progress of the missions, and the advances made by Christian enterprise, and gave a general view of the results. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent, described the practical operations of the mission and spoke particularly of the interesting work among the Germans. Rev. Dr. MACLISE, pastor of the Church, said: "I need not indorse or commend a cause so well known and appreciated. This Christian work is an absolute necessity in a City like ours, and our Church have endeavored to perform their part in this neighborhood." Among the statistics we find the following figures: 40 missionaries; 8 missions; 4 Sunday Schools; 1 reading room and lodging house; 5 temperance societies; 6,290 missionary visits; 71 temperance pledges; 100,000 tracts and papers given; 96 preaching services; 157 prayer meetings; 500 families aided and $1,000 given, besides large amounts of clothing, food, &c.

The Boiler Explosion in Thirty-third-Street.

Coroner FLYNN decided yesterday to commence his investigation into the disaster in DECKER & Co.'s factory, in West Thirty-third-street, on Monday next. It will be remembered that the locomotive boiler exploded on the 14th inst., and caused the death of WM. S. WRIGHT, one of the clerks, and severely injured JOHN DONNELLY and one or two others. The inquest in the case of Mr. WRIGHT has been delayed in the hope that the engineer, DONNELLY, might recover and give his testimony. It now appears that but slight hopes are entertained of DONNELLY's ever leaving his bed, so his *ante-mortem* examination has been taken. It proves rather unsatisfactory, the engineer not being able to give a clear idea of the boiler's condition prior to the explosion. Several experts in the manufacture and treatment of boilers have been summoned by the Coroner, and they will give him the result of their experience, having already examined the shattered boiler and the scene of the disaster.

Daring Robbery at the Sub-Treasury.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. WILLIAM DUNHAM, Vice-President of a National Bank at New-Brunswick, entered the United States Sub-Treasury in this City, having in his hand a morocco bag containing $7,000 in coupon bonds and currency. This he laid down upon a desk near by, and having it almost in plain view, stepped to the counter to make some inquiries. He was thus engaged but a moment when, upon turning around, he found that the bag had been taken away. He made report of the robbery to Officer WALKER, of the First Precinct, but the investigation at once commenced by the Police led to no better result than the discovery that the robbery was probably the work of two clever sneak thieves, of neither of whom, however, could any accurate description be obtained. The detectives are yet engaged upon the case, but no one is very sanguine that any of the property will be recovered.

Advertising Through the Police Courts.

Quite an excitement was occasioned yesday afternoon in the Tombs Police Court by the arraignment of sixteen boys fantastically attired in a scarlet uniform, all carrying illuminated banners. The Court room soon filled with spectators, and the prisoners made a dashing show as they arraigned themselves before the Magistrate. Officer BEATTY, of the Broadway Squad, who had made the arrest, stated that he had warned the boys, who, it appears, are peripatetic venders of advertisements for one of the City theatres, not to come on his post. This happened on Tuesday, when the "Grand Army" made a flank movement in a side street. Yesterday they reappeared on Broadway, and when ordered off by the officer, they stated that they had been instructed to court arrest. The Magistrate, finding that the accused had not acted in a disorderly manner, released them, at the same time insisting that they must not go on Broadway. As the boys left the Court, the impression gained ground that it was simply an advertising dodge on the part of the astute manager.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
6219—Danbury Nat. Bank vs. Moser.
2945—Potter vs. Hyman.
3283—Lesley vs. Atwood.
3657—Brookfield vs. Russell.
3833—Geis vs. Ahlheim.
3889—Scherer vs. Lachenmayer.
3900—Samuels vs. Harris.
4073—Sigel vs. Levy.
4083—Siegel vs. Meyer.
4249—Stiger vs. Beach.
4409—Gardner vs. Klinge.
4489—Hall vs. Upright.
4509—Shaw vs. Bader.
4895—Fraser vs. Conklin.
4941—Williamson vs. Badecker.
5023—Loband vs. Vigioni.

Nos.
6089—Ocean Nat'l Bank of N Y vs. Bridgewater Paint Works.
6105—Fischer vs. Stahl.
6157—De Graaf vs. Hudson.
6183—Jessup vs. Savage.
6187—Franklin vs Marx.
6201—Loder vs. Ford.
6225—Cronacher vs. Dietrich.
6233—Bradley vs. Bisk.
6235—O'Donnell vs. Ainslee.
6239—Hall vs. Kiere.
6247—Miller vs. Whitney.
6249—Hill vs. Monahan.
6253—The Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lyon.
6261—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.

[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—First Nat. Bank of Denver vs. Frank.
[illegible]—Dutcher vs. McKnight.
[illegible]—Van Biel vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Debrunner vs. Meyer.
5321—Trundy vs. Young.
[illegible]—McLarn vs. The Mayor, &c.
5438—Heather vs. Treadwell.
5491—Second Nat. Bank of New-Haven vs Coggswell.
5532—Bartholomew vs. Spring.
5571—Topping vs. Ferguson.
5591—Kirstead vs. Orange & Alexandria R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Grube vs. Kuster.
5599—Moody vs. Pell.
5630—Hecht vs. Negbour.
5643—Frank vs. Brady.
5723—National Park Bank vs. Hurxthall.
5749—Taylor vs. Sarony.
5775—Hammersley vs. The Mayor, &c.
5855—Robinson vs. Havens.
5857—Way vs. Gilman.
5863—Savie vs. Ferguson.
5997—Poor vs. Bowen.
6007—Willmott vs. Schroeder.
6033—Ocean Bank of N. Y., vs. Bridgewater Color Co.
6035—Same vs. Same.
6067—Williams vs. Fisk.
6071—National Park Bank vs. Ellinger.

[illegible]—Bussain vs. Stewart.
[illegible]—Hadden vs. Thompson.
[illegible]—Gallon vs. Karst.
[illegible]—Dawson vs. Holden.
[illegible]—Miller vs. Kennys.
[illegible]—Williams vs. Lewis.
[illegible]—Alexander vs. Hoyt.
[illegible]—Osgood, receiver, &c., vs. Stevens.
[illegible]—Peck vs. Wolf.
[illegible]—Stoughton vs. Neill.
[illegible]—How vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Co.
6527—Palmer vs. Nelson.
6531—Foos vs. Crawford.
6543—Jackson vs. N. Y. Hudson Central R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Schlegel vs. Stapenhorst.
[illegible]—Banfield vs. Velom.
6565—Smith vs. Healy.
6567—Herrigan vs. Decker.
6571—Bardwell vs. Schonwald.
6573—Parker vs. Deegan.
6589—Green vs. Cobb.
6601—Carter vs. Thompson.
6611—Prince vs. Langdon.
6619—Allen vs. Cook.
6629—Walsh vs. Organ.
6631—Hodge vs. Livingston.
6639—Cone vs. Stebbins.
6641—Preiss vs. Rothschild.
6643—Skelding vs. Susquehanna, &c., R. R. Co.
6653½—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
6657—U.S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of Baltimore vs. Poppe.
6659—Circle vs. Nash.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
5994—Chelnis vs. Carter.
5730½—Don vs. Valliette.
5998—Monahan vs. Russell.
6212—Gzurn vs. Hollacher.
6258—Lamb vs. Keeley.
6516—Crommelin vs. Orcutt.
5018—Newton vs. Kingsland.
5326—Nat'l Cent'l Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Fuller.
5674—Mustin vs. Baney.
6220—Brez vs. Michael.
6426—Dryden vs. Keeling.
6548—Darrill vs. Newark Trunk & B'gage Co.
6556—Selling vs. Spear.
6436—Welbeck vs. Henckel.
2802—Bartlett vs. Levi.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.
3412—Claflin vs. Regenburgher.
3602—Frost vs. Pell.
4176—Ward vs. Dixon.
4368—Hagel vs. Kochendoerfer.
4416—Miller vs. Hutchins.
4588—Fourth Nat'l Bank of New-York vs. Oliver.
4796—Same vs. Same.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
4820—Same vs. Same.
4978—Deutsch vs. Murray.
5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.
5428—Meenk vs. Spieler.
5462—Beale vs. Adams.
5470—Cheeseman vs. Bachmann.
5472—Same vs. Same.
5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks.
5528—Atwater vs. Stiger.
5539—Weston vs. Wilson.
5540—Frank vs. Cullman.
5552—Elkins vs. Rosenbaum.
5650—Kellogg vs. Hunt.
5676—Grunebaum vs. Budd.

Nos.
5702—Wise vs. Fremont.
5736—Christie vs. Walbridge.
5772 Bradash vs. Payne.
5880—Weed vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Co.
5832—Same vs. Same.
5970—Richardson vs. Darby.
6022—Cranitch vs. Ehrhard.
6084—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
6110—Fischer vs. Hollacher.
6122—Brown vs. Jones.
6140—Nicholson vs. Packer.
6148—Leihan vs. McKinley.
6150—Same vs. Same.
6194—Kellenger vs. Van Pelt.
6200—Corey, Jr., vs. Case.
6216—Condit vs. Beals.
6218—Craig vs. Parker.
6260—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
6346—Myers vs. Stebbins.
6356—Kellogg vs. Dippell.
6398—Bristol, Trustee, &c., vs. Penniman.
6456—Woodruff vs. Gerrard.
6482—Newark Nat. Bank vs. Price.
6506—Southard vs. Koehler.
6508—Mitchell vs. Stevens.
6530—Baldwin vs. Crawford.
6566—Kreischer vs. Hofferberth.
6596—Beardsley vs. Millan.
6600—Gillis vs. Ryan.
6618—Blunt vs. Kane.
6632—Ball vs. Kennard.
6654—Wright vs. McFeeters.
6658—Albany City Ins. Co. vs. Poppe.
6324—The Bull's Head Bank vs. Gale.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.
280—Pollens vs. Beekman.
236—Mitchell vs. Appelt.
68—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co.
125—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfield.
205—Gilman vs. Duduit.
207—Senior vs. Hurry.
264—Compton vs. Neilson.
62—Delavan vs. Duncan.
109—Smith vs. Snider.
130—Sloan vs. Hull.
161—Allen vs. Cook.

Nos.
221—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
227—Taler vs. Moore.
51—Boyd vs. Schlosinger.
93—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.
114—Blisch vs. Keller.
122—Boyd vs. Colgate.
128—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
131—Curry vs. Love.
148—Daly vs. Klump.
165—Eagan vs. Walsh.
177—Daved vs. Treadwell.
209—Goodenough vs. Manning.
220—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
129—Meyer vs. Nat. Ex. and Trans. Co.
129½—Kniffen vs. Conklin.
132—Jones vs. Caenna.
133—Bowers vs. Bloomingdale.
154—Miller vs. First Nat. Bank.

Nos.
193—Brett vs. Roe.
194—Same vs. same.
242—The Mayor, &c., vs. Devlin.
248—Steinberger vs. Leland.
251—Place vs. Place.
252—Same vs. same.
261—Allen vs. Cook.

The call commences at No. 265—Tansig vs. Dayton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1871—Budger vs. Wagner.
2787—Schmelder vs. Hamlin.
2453—Carpenter vs. Livingston.
1446—Rausch vs. Miller.
2363—Martin vs. Carroll.
2678—Smith vs. Treadwell.
2679—Same vs. Same.
2632—Puckhafor vs. White.
2789—Stenslein vs. Wohlgemuth.

Nos.
2792—Howe vs. Clapp.
2497—Schlamp vs. Kamberger.
1919—Ross vs. Collins, impleaded.
1882—Knab vs. Ackerman.
2494—Dodge vs. Cambreleng.
2510—Dodge vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.
1747—Bloomer vs. Coulter.
330—Layton vs. France.
332—Same vs. Same.
1266—Pollock vs. Fudon.
1113—Claflin vs. Reynolds.
1329—Denhum vs. Hoffman.
1397—Crow vs. Martine.

Nos.
1582—Wertheimer vs. Taylor.
1583—Phillips, Adm'x. vs. Gray.
1595—Handte vs. Wetzler.
1532—Reilly vs. Sotlieb.
1409—Canfield vs. Stafford.
919—Carrington vs. Coulter.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

1519—Sacket vs. Atkinson.
1263—Sebastian vs. Wakin.
1543—Brouner vs. Levy.
1721—Levy vs. Tait.
860—McFarlane vs. Solomon.
803—Treadwell vs. Ballard.
1531—Tooker vs. Montauk Iron and Steel Co.

1532—Shaw vs. Bach.
1718—Arnold vs. Lilly.
1555—Johnston vs. Ackerson.
1644—McGuire vs. Balen, Jr.
1584—Farrell vs. Weischman.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Gross and Curtis, J.J.

Reserved Causes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Leopold A. Stein; rape.
2—The People vs. Patrick Martin; arson.
3—The People vs. James Revington; burglary.
4—The People vs. George Dunevan; burglary.
5—The People vs. Michael Divine; burglary.
6—The People vs. Mary Ann Carr; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Benj. Mallory; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. James Farley; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. Martin Murray, (two cases;) forgery.

Nos.
10—The People vs. John W. Burns; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Aaron Goldstein; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Annie Hennemain; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Peter Cassidy; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Aaron Oppenheim; receiving stolen goods.
15—The People vs. Thos. McKenna; mayhem.
16—The People vs. Bridget McNally; larceny from the person.
17—The People vs. James Miller; petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

By Judge Barnard.

Getty *vs.* Devlin; motion granted for an allowance.

Miller *vs.* Loeb; motion denied.

Boehm *vs.* Boehm; motion granted.

McIntire *vs.* Merrill; motion granted.

Herbert *vs.* Smith; order of reference granted.

In re the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park; order granted.

Wallace *vs.* Flanagan; motion for a receiver granted.

King *vs.* King; motion denied.

Noyes *vs.* Perry; motion denied.

Walker *vs.* American National Bank; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kobbe *vs.* Bonday; motion granted on payment of costs of term and of this motion.

Miller *vs.* First National Bank of Clyde; motion denied.

Allen *vs.* O'Brien; motion granted without prejudice, &c.; costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge McCunn.

Cook *vs.* Post; motion for an attachment granted; order to be settled.

Myer *vs.* Fiegel; motion denied.

Heffernan *vs.* Ross; case settled and filed.

Pastor *vs.* Pastor; report confirmed and divorce granted.

Lichtenstadter *vs.* Asby; motion for a receiver granted and James M. Gano appointed.

Coates *vs.* Post; motion to dismiss granted.

Turner *vs.* Turner; reference ordered.

Lutz *vs.* Lutz; reference ordered.

Horn *vs.* Cohn; let a reference be ordered in this case, so that an inspection of the books can be had.

By Judge Spencer.

Fisher *vs.* Carlton; motion granted.

Myer *vs.* Behr; motion granted.

Albertis *vs.* Allerton; motion granted.

Develin *vs.* Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

Haywood *vs.* Herder; order appointing receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROOF OF DEBTS—JUDGMENT RECOVERED AFTER ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY UPON A DEBT THAT EXISTED BEFORE SUCH ADJUDICATION.

In the matter of Stephen Brown, a bankrupt.—The above bankrupt was so adjudicated on the 21st day of December, 1869. On the 25th day of December, 1869, Jacob Lish commenced a suit against the bankrupt, upon a debt which existed at the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and judgment was entered on the 19th day of January, 1870. During the proceedings in this matter before the Register, Lish applied for leave to prove his judgment under the proceedings in bankruptcy, and this application being denied, he applied for leave to prove the original debt upon which the judgment was recovered. The Register denied both applications on account of the construction that has been given to section 19 of the Bankruptcy act, in the case of *in re* Williams, 2 B. R., 79, where it was held that when a judgment is rendered after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, upon a debt which existed before that time, neither the debt nor the judgment are provable. The debt is merged in the judgment, and the judgment did not exist at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy. The question is now certified to this Court for decision.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I do not concur in this view. I have examined the decision of the District Court for the District of Connecticut in the case of *in re* Williams, 2 Bankrupt Register, 79, and am compelled to dissent from it. The point ruled in it is that where a judgment is recovered against a bankrupt, after an adjudication of bankruptcy against him, on a debt which existed against him prior to such adjudication, the debt is so merged in the judgment that it cannot be proved in bankruptcy, and the judgment cannot be proved because it was not an existing debt at the time of the adjudication. The theory is that the debt was so merged as to be extinguished, and that the judgment constitutes a new debt, which takes date from the time of its recovery. There is no doubt of the correctness of this principle as respects proceedings in ordinary cases against the debtor or his property, but it has no applicability under the Bankruptcy act. The nineteenth section of the act declares that all debts due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and all debts then existing, but not payable until a future day, may be proved against the estate of the bankrupt. If the debt in this case existed at the time of the adjudication it is provable, although the judgment is not provable as such, because it did not then exist. The debt has never been paid or satisfied. This must be the proper construction under the act, or the provisions of section 21 of the act are nugatory. That section provides that where a suit is pending by a creditor against a bankrupt for a debt or claim, if the amount due the creditor, (that is, the amount due the creditor on or for the debt or claim,) is in dispute, the suit may, by leave of the Bankruptcy Court, proceed to judgment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, that is the amount due on or for the debt or claim, and that such amount may be proved in bankruptcy, the judgment as such is not to be proved, but the amount of the debt or claim, as it stood at the time of the adjudication, is to be proved. If the fact of obtaining the judgment extinguishes the debt, the amount of the debt could not be proved. I think the clear intent of the act is that the recovery of a judgment after the adjudication, on a debt which existed at the time of the adjudication shall not affect the provability of the debt. If it were otherwise, a great hardship would be worked in many cases. A creditor might, in ignorance of the adjudication, go on and obtain a judgment for his debt and then find himself deprived of the power of proving either his debt or his judgment. I think the debt in this case, if it existed at the time of the adjudication, is provable.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

Benjamin Abrahams, Executor, &c., vs. The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York et al.—This case, which involves the construction of a will and the disposition of several hundred thousand dollars, which the testator, by the terms of his will, bequeathed mainly to charitable institutions, was called on in this Court yesterday by Mr. Julius J. Lyons, one of the counsel, and a motion was made to have the case set down for trial on some specified day. After some discussion it was ordered that the trial be commenced on Wednesday next in Circuit, Part II., before a jury. Among the leading lawyers engaged in this litigation are Messrs. Charles Tracy, Julius J. Lyons, R. W. Townsend, E. T. Gerry, John E. Parsons, S. P. Nash, Stephen Cambreling, A. W. Leveridge, A. H. Leeds, Duncan Smith and John H. Pratt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Spencer.

CORONER FLYNN'S LIGHTS OBSCURED.

Cornelius Flynn vs. Henry Hyatt.—The plaintiff in this action seeks to obtain an injunction against the defendant to restrain him from covering the skylight with boxes. It appears that this skylight is the means whereby light is communicated to the billiard tables of the plaintiff, and the presence of the defendant's boxes seriously interfered with the billiard play of the plaintiff's guests. The defendant resists the application on the ground that in his (defendant's) lease there were no restrictions as to what use the skylight should be put. The further hearing was postponed until to-morrow, (to-day.)

Chauncy Shaffer for plaintiff; Judah, Dickinson & Goldsmith for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 24.

Before Chief Justice Daly and a Jury.

ANOTHER OPEN COAL HOLE.

Catharine Pecha vs. John Albrecht.—The plaintiff brings action to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling through a coal hole in the sidewalk, alleged to have been left open through the carelessness of defendant. It appears by the testimony that on the evening of the 18th of November, 1867, the plaintiff was passing through West Sixteenth-street, and when opposite the premises of defendant fell into the open coal hole and sustained injuries which disabled her from work for one year, she being at the time cook in the Whitney House at a salary of $20 per month. The defendant set up contributive negligence on the part of the plaintiff in not exercising due caution to avoid the accident. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $450.

Culver & Wright for plaintiff; John Hardy for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

Before Judge Van Brunt.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AN EXECUTOR.

C. F. Peterline vs. James H. Whitelegge as Executor.—The plaintiff brings this action to obtain possession of property as devisee under the will of his wife. The matter came before the Court to-day on a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from collecting as executor any further rents of the premises demised to plaintiff, and also for the appointment of a receiver to collect the rents and hold the same subject to the final judgment in the case. The action having been brought within one year after the issue of letters testamentary. The defendant claimed that plaintiff was premature in his suit. Plaintiff's counsel cited the case of Bradner *vs.* Faulkner, 34 N. Y., page 347, wherein it is held that the plaintiff has a right to maintain such action, and also 8 Paige, 210, showing the jurisdiction of the Court. The question for the Court is (counsel contended) whether there are sufficient funds in the hands of the executor to pay off the debts and legacies. If not, the Judge intimated that he would deny the motion; but if there were he would grant it. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

J. G. McAdam for plaintiff; defendant in person.

RECEIVING MONEY IN A FIDUCIARY CAPACITY.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas Barclay.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest issued against the defendant by the plaintiff, upon the following facts: The defendant had occasionally purchased of the plaintiff, but the defendant, sometime in 1869, became embarrassed, and on applying to the plaintiff was refused credit. The plaintiff was, however, induced to sell the defendant, upon the promise of defendant that he would deliver the money to the plaintiff whenever he received the same for the goods. The defendant sold the goods thus purchased and received the money, but becoming insolvent, did not pay it over. The defendant claimed that this was merely a matter of credit. Motion denied; the Court holding the defendant received the proceeds of the sale in a fiduciary capacity.

T. B. Eldridge for motion; C. M. North for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

This Court was in session from 11 o'clock until nearly 5 o'clock yesterday, during which time it tried three cases, besides imposing fines, sentences and hearing one or two motions.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

An elderly man, named Charles De Pell, a carriage manufacturer, was placed on trial on a charge of indecent assault, the complainant being a little girl, named Dora Collamore, aged 13 years. Several hours were taken up in hearing the testimony. At its conclusion the Recorder summed up the case in a very thorough manner, and then left it with the jury. The latter were unable to agree, eight being for conviction and four for acquittal. It is possible that the accused will receive a new trial.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A wholesale cigar dealer named Christian Ohm was arraigned for having, it was alleged, forged the name of A. F. Seisted, of No. 559 Broadway, on two different checks on the Manufacturers' Bank, at which the latter was a depositor, and for having thereby obtained the sum of $690. The accused furnished a very straightforward statement of the manner in which he came in possession of the checks. He said they were given to him by two men who visited his store in Grand-street for the purpose of purchasing a large quantity of cigars. One of the men told him that his name was Wm. P. Johnson, and the other that his was H. Williams. He also said he took the checks to his own bank, the Oriental, to find out whether they were good or not, after which he went with them to the Manufacturers' Bank and there had them cashed. His statements were borne out by the evidence of the other witnesses, and he was shown to have taken considerable pains and to have offered a large reward for the purpose of apprehending the real forger or forgers. During the examination of witnesses as to good character the counsel for the defendant elicited the fact that his client was a member of the Masonic organization and in honorable standing in that body. The Recorder subsequently informed him, however, that Masonry had nothing whatever to do with the administration of justice. A verdict of acquittal was afterwards rendered for the defendant.

SENTENCES.

Thomas Jefferson was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for having stolen $36 worth of clothing from Robert Sneeden, of No. 81 Grand-street. John Feely, guilty of breaking into the philosophical instrument manufactory of James Green, on the second floor at Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-street, was sent to State Prison for four years and six months. Bernard Waters, his accomplice in the burglary, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. James Welsh was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for having stolen a package of books from Francis O. Pratt, of No. 20 Park-place. John Miller was fined $10 for having treated a horse in a cruel manner.

AN ALLEGED CAR PICKPOCKET.

James Johnson, an alleged professional pickpocket, was arraigned on a charge of having picked the pocket of Michael Oppenheim, of No. 455 East Fifty-eighth-street, of a silver watch, while the latter was riding on the platform of car No. 50 of the Second-avenue line. The complainant positively identified him as the thief from a portrait which had been shown him by the Police. A perfect *alibi* was proven in behalf of the prisoner, however, and he was subsequently acquitted. The Court then adjourned until to-day.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Bixby.

An altercation arose yesterday afternoon in a liquor store at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Second-avenue, in the course of which James McGinnis stabbed Michael Shea, the proprietor of the place, and Patrick Farrel, inflicting several painful but not dangerous wounds. The accused was brought before Justice BIXBY and held to answer in the sum of $500 for each offence.

Two lads named James Wilson and James English, were brought up, charged with having stolen $8 worth of bread and other fancy articles, from the store of Solomon Plansner, at No. 785 Eighth-avenue. Three of their accomplices are still at large, but Officer Corey is on their track.

HARLEM POLICE COURT.

Before Justice McQuade.

William Dean was arraigned yesterday on a charge of beating his wife Margaret at their house in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, on Sunday. The prisoner, who is a stout, stolid fellow with a closely clipped crop of red hair adorning his bullet head, threatened to resist the officers who were sent to arrest him, but was soon calmed down by the application of the "darbies." He was committed for trial in default of $500.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C..	117¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'64,	114
50,000	U. S. 5-20 R.,'65,	113⅛
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C..c	112⅛
50,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67..c	113⅜
55,000	do..........	113½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c..	56
15,000	do..........	55½
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	48⅜
30,000	do..........	48½
35,000	do..........	48⅜
85,000	Vir. St.6s, ex.c.	62
70,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n.	23⅛
10,000	do......b10	23⅛
5,000	do..........	23¼
10,000	Mo. St. 6s......	92
5,000	do..........	92⅝
15,000	do..........	92¼
40,000	do..........	93
10,000	Va.St. 6s, n.s60	65
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	92⅜
2,000	La. State 6s.....	72
15,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	71½
10,000	do..........	71
2,000	Jer. City W. L...	92
1,000	Erie 1st M.....	99¾
1,000	Erie 3d M.....	93
4,000	Erie 4th M.....	86
5,000	Erie 5th M.....	82
20,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	95¾
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs...	89¾
6,000	H. & St. J. L. G.	108½
5,000	M. C. 8s, n. bds	121½
3,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	98
4,500	Mor. & Es. 1st M	100¾
5,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	97
1,000	N. J. Cen., n...	98¾
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M....	97¼
10,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st......	83
15,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M....	79½
2,000	Morris & Essex Const'n Bds..	85¾
10	Bk. of Commerce.	122½
25	Bank of Republic	118⅛
20	Fourth N. Bank..	102⅛
8	Continental Bank	98⅛
133	D. & H. Canal...	120
100	Canton Co......	59⅛
400	W. U. Tel......	34¾
200	Bruns. C. L......	8⅛
200	Mariposa Pf.....	21⅝
$20,000	N.Y.C.& H.R. R. Cer....	94⅝
5,000	do....	95
500	do....	95⅛
200	Pacific M..bet. c.	42¼
100	A. M. U. Ex.....	38
150	do.....	37⅜
200	do....bet. call	37⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.....	52½
50	do.....	52½
100	Adams Ex.bet. c.	63⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. R..	97⅛
100	Erie....	27
6	do....	27⅛
100	Erie R.P. bet. call	45½
200	Harlem Pf.....	147¾
200	Reading.....	97⅝
500	do....bet. call	97⅝
500	do.....	97¾
800	L. S. & M. S. R...	88
900	do....bet. call	88
500	do.....	87¾
200	Ill. Cen.....	142
200	Clev. & P. R...b60	103
200	do.....	102⅛
700	Chi. & N. W.....	72
200	do...bet. call	72
500	do.....	71⅝
400	do.....	71¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	88⅝
300	do....	88⅝
500	do....	88⅝
300	do....	88⅝
100	do..bet. call	88⅜
200	N. J. Central.....	103⅝
100	do.......s60	103
200	Mil. & St. P.....	64⅝
200	do.....	64⅜
500	do.....	64⅜
200	Mil.&St.PaulPf..	78⅝
400	do.....	78⅝
200	do.....	78
200	do.....	77⅜
100	do.....	77⅝
400	do.....	78⅛
100	do.....	77⅝
100	Alt. & T. H.....	34
100	do.....	34⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf...	62½
100	Ohio & Miss.....	30⅜
1200	do.....	30⅛
100	do.......b10	30⅝
800	do.....	30⅜
300	H. & St. Jos. R....	107
200	H. & St. J. Pf.....	107⅝
100	Dub. & S. C. R....	110½
400	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,	114
10,000	do......s3	113⅞
500	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new.....	112⅝
12,000	do.....	112⅝
13,000	U. S. 5s,10-40 C..	112
70,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67..	113
7,000	do....	113⅛
40,000	do....	113
25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.n..	48⅜
25,000	do.....	48½
15,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c..	62
35,000	do...bet. call	62
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	23⅜
23,000	do.....	23¼
9,000	do.....	23
19,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	92⅛
30,000	do...bet. call	92
10,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78
5,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.....	79½
5,000	C. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds..	90
1,000	Long Dock Bds.	84½
5,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.....	86½
7,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	95¼
5,000	Gt. East. Eq. B.	57
100	Quick. M.....	13⅝
300	do...b. c.b.3.	14
200	Mar. Pf.....	21⅛
100	do.....	21
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	41⅜
50	W. U. Tel..bet. c.	34⅛
200	Adams Ex....	63
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	21⅜
200	Harlem.....	146⅛
20	N.Y.Cen. & H.R.	97⅛
500	do. bet. c. s60	96
200	do.....	96⅛
200	do.....	96⅜
100	do.....	96⅛
100	do.....	96⅛
150	Erie Pref.....	45
7	do.....	44
100	Mich. Cen.....	121⅛
100	L. S. & M. So. R. s30.....	87
700	do.....	87
1200	do.....	86⅞
700	do.....s30	86⅜
500	do.....s60	86⅜
400	do...bet. call	86⅜
200	do.....s30	86⅛
600	do.....	86⅛
$50,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.....	94⅜
10,000	do...bet. call	94⅜
20,000	do.....	94⅛
100	Erie R.....	27
500	Reading.....	97⅛
174	Clev. & Pitts.....	102⅛
200	do.....b10	101⅛
500	Chic. & N. W.....	71
300	do.....	71⅛
5	do.....	70½
500	do...bet. call	71
400	do.....	70⅞
300	do.....	70⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	88⅛
305	do.....	88
200	do...bet. call	88⅛
100	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74⅛
450	N. J. Cen. R.....	104
550	Chi. & R. I.....	120
100	do.....	120⅛
39	Mil. & St. Paul.	63⅜
100	do.....	63⅛
400	do.....	63⅛
300	do.....	62⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	76⅛
200	do.....	76⅛
200	do.....s30	76⅛
200	do.....	76⅛
100	do.....s30	76
100	do.....	76⅛
400	do.....	76
300	do.....s30	75⅛
200	Tol., W. & W.....	45⅛
100	Morris & Essex..	86⅞
40	do.....	87
100	Alt. & T. H.....	34
100	do.....	34⅛
21	Del., L. & W. R..	104⅜
25	Chic. & Alt.....	112
200	do.....	110
1600	Ohio & Miss.....	30
200	do.....	29⅛
30	D. & S. C. R.....	110⅛
45	do.....	110⅛
208	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19
100	do.....	19⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of January have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for seven months of the Fiscal year, in comparison with the same period in 1869.

The Import entries in January, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Jan., 1870.	Jan., 1869.
Dutiable Goods direct...	$11,970,771	$11,698,755
Dutiable, bonded...	10,122,477	9,378,719
Free Goods...	1,108,271	1,243,777
Total January entries...	$23,201,519	$22,321,251

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $1,523,826 against $221,278 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $8,674,238, or $1,448,239 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $21,753,280, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,840,503, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 45¼ ₽ cent. The amount marketed in January, 1869, was $21,449,162, and the Customs collected $9,615,894.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1868-69. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Total entries...	$152,132,471	$142,827,733
Total marketed...	$155,461,910*	$145,186,060*
Customs thereon...	71,392,812	67,461,858
Average tariff...	46 ₽ ct.	46½ ₽ ct.

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $8,025,035, and Free Goods in 1869, $8,053,255.

In addition to the above, there were entered of Foreign Specie $7,301,048 during the seven months, and $3,267,767 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the seven months of the Fiscal years 1870 and 1869 compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869-70. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1868-69. July 1 to Jan. 31.
July...	$21,926,238	$20,117,928
August...	28,924,954	24,510,590
September...	25,260,573	26,509,857
October...	21,872,622	21,482,095
November...	19,985,904	17,035,317
December...	15,734,338	13,981,744
January...	21,753,280	21,449,162
Total seven months.	$155,461,910	$145,186,060

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July...	$10,045,078	November...	$8,540,789
August...	13,845,030	December...	6,590,945
September...	11,975,805	January...	9,840,703
October...	10,564,661		
Total New-York duties collected...			$71,392,812
Miscellaneous out-port Customs...			3,467,496
Total deposited at New-York...			$74,860,308

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of January were:

	Jan., 1870.	Jan., 1869.
Domestic produce...	$11,833,151	$12,672,824
Foreign reëxported...	1,060,015	480,193
Gold and silver...	2,683,392	3,214,380
Total January clearances...	$15,576,558	$16,367,397

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the seven months of the fiscal years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1868-69. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Domestic produce...	$117,853,758	$89,647,090
Foreign reëxported...	4,993,981	4,156,995
Gold and silver...	19,339,947	24,952,379
Total seven months..	$142,187,686	$118,756,464

Two items in the foregoing returns of Trade at New-York, are suggestive of at least one cause for the indifferent demand for Gold for export, and the consequent recent discouragement to speculation for a rise. The net loss of Specie by export for the first seven months of the current Fiscal Year, amounts to only $12,038,889, as against $21,364,612 last year, viz.:

Gross export Specie of all kinds...	$19,339,947
Foreign Coin received since July 1...	7,301,058
Net outgo of Specie Since July 1...	$12,038,889

It will also be observed that while the value of foreign merchandise actually marketed at New-York for the seven months, is $10,265,850 in excess of the previous year, the shipments of Domestic Produce are $28,206,668 ahead of the same months last year.

There was a further precipitate fall in Gold to-day of 1⅛@1¼ ₽ cent. on the reduced sales of yesterday, and the Street seemed to be thoroughly aroused, for the first time since the price left 119¾@120 ₽ cent., to the causes and effects of this rapid revolution in the Gold Room. There is no doubt that the decline has been largely influenced by the purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at home, and the appreciation of their credit abroad—the latter controlling, in a large measure, the question of the future export of Gold to settle trade balances and traveling credits in Europe. The current of opinion now runs so strongly in one direction that there is danger that a *short* interest is being created in Gold, which upon the slightest adverse news of a political or financial nature might lead to a violent reaction in the premium. This interest is already said to be large, but we see no evidence that the sellers for the decline have the slightest trouble in borrowing Gold on interest ranging from 3 to 5 ₽ cent.

On the fall of Gold, amounting as above stated to nearly 2 ₽ cent., the Public Funds fell ⅝ ₽ cent. only on the United States 5-20s of 1867. The offers to sell to the Sinking Fund amounted altogether to less than three millions. The Secretary of the Treasury accepted $2,000,000 in place of $1,000,000 advertised for to-day. The following are offers made and the offers accepted to sell United States 5-20s, the sellers being entitled to the accrued interest in Gold in addition to the bidding price:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
$21,000 '65, r., n.	111.87
7,000 '62, r.	111.95
7,000 '65, r., o.	111.95
2,000 '65, c., n.	111.87
18,000 '67, r.	111.99
20,000 '67, c.	112.16
S. H. Smyth & Seaver.	
50,000 '67, r.	112.10
Vermilye & Co.	
160,000 '64, c.	111.59
18,000 '62, c., n.	111.59
100,000 '65, r., n.	111.59
100,000 '67, r.	111.80
22,000 '65, r., o.	111.49
Hatch & Foote.	
16,200 '65, r., n.	111.49
10,000 '65, c., n.	111.49
50,000 '65, c., n.	111.49
1,600 '67, r.	111.49
10,000 '67, c.	111.49
1,500 '68, c.	111.49
3,500 '68, r.	111.49
2,500 '62, c.	111.49
750 '62, r.	111.49
5,000 '64, c.	111.49
25,000 '64, c.	111.49
14,000 '64, c.	111.49
1,500 '65, c., o.	111.49
1,500 '65, r., o.	111.49
Marx & Co.	
125,000 '65, c., n.	111.98
Baker & Kitchen.	
165,000 '65, c., n.	111.55
12,600 '65, r., n.	111.55
7,400 '67, r.	111.55
15,000 '64, c.	111.55
150,000 '65, r., o.	111.55
H. F. Verhuven & Co.	
5,000 '62, r.	111.74
Leland Bros. & Co.	
30,000 '65, c., n.	112.09
Henry Clews & Co.	
18,000 '65, r., n.	111.95
10,000 '65, c., n.	111.95
Friedman & Salomon.	
11,000 '62, r.	111.80
50 '64, c.	111.80
51,200 '65, r., n.	111.80
50 '67, c.	111.80
50 '67, r.	111.80
37,000 '65, c., n.	111.80
White, Morris & Co.	
10,000 '64, c.	112.40
10,000 '65, c.	112.45
10,000 '67, c.	112.45
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
$550 '62, c.	112.20
600 '64, c.	112.22
400 '65, c., o.	112.22
2,150 '65, c., n.	112.10
3,600 '67, c.	112.10
500 '68, c.	112.10
Frank & Gans.	
94,000 '65, r.	111.96
5,000 '62, r.	111.96
1,000 '67, r.	111.96
Buckingham & Brown.	
40,000 '62, r.	111.68
34,000 '65, r., o.	111.68
23,700 '64, r.	111.68
15,000 '62, r.	111.68
20,000 '65, r., n.	111.73
200 '67, r.	111.73
12,450 '65, c., n.	111.73
150 '67, c.	111.73
1,000 '68, c.	111.73
1,200 '62, c.	111.73
1,300 '65, c., o.	111.72
30,800 '64, c.	111.75
7,500 '62, r.	111.43
J. T. Bates.	
5,000 '62, r.	112.27
50,000 '65, r., n.	112.33
5,000 '65, r., n.	111.92
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
5,000 '64, r.	112.08
6,000 '67, c.	112.08
6,000 '65, c., n.	112.08
25,000 '65, c., n.	111.95
25,000 '67, c.	112.07
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
41,000 '65, r., o.	111.68
49,000 '62, r.	111.68
12,000 '64, r.	111.70
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
20,000 '65, c., n.	111.99
5,000 '67, c.	112.10
Jay Cooke & Co.	
78,050 '62, r.	111.75
39,600 '64, r.	111.75
10,100 '65, r.	111.75
175,400 '65, r., n.	111.75
117,000 '67, r.	111.75
9,000 '68, r.	111.75
30,000 '64, c.	111.75
625,850 '65, c., n.	111.75
215,000 '67, c.	111.75
Humbert Bros.	
5,000 '65, r., o.	111.78
25,000 '65, c., n.	112.45
Total...	$2,914,700

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL U. S. 5-20S.

Hatch & Foote.	
$16,200 '65, r., n.	111.49
10,000 '65, c., n.	111.49
50,000 '65, c., n.	111.49
1,600 '67, r.	111.49
10,000 '67, c.	111.49
1,500 '68, c.	111.49
3,500 '68, r.	111.49
2,500 '62, c.	111.49
750 '62, r.	111.49
5,000 '64, c.	111.49
25,000 '64, c.	111.49
14,000 '64, c.	111.49
1,500 '65, c., o.	111.49
1,500 '65, r., o.	111.49
Baker & Kitchen.	
165,000 '65, c.	111.55
12,600 '65, r.	111.55
7,400 '67, r.	111.55
15,000 '64, c.	111.55
150,000 '65, r.	111.55
Vermilye & Co.	
160,000 '65, c.	111.59
18,000 '65, c., n.	111.59
100,000 '65, r., n.	111.59
22,000 '65, r., o.	111.49
H. F. Verhuven & Co.	
5,000 '62	111.74
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
$41,000 '65, r., o.	111.68
49,000 '62, r.	111.68
11,750 '64, r.	111.70
250 '64, r.	111.70
Buckingham & Brown.	
15,000 '62, r.	111.73
20,000 '65, r., n.	111.73
200 '67, r.	111.73
1,200 '68, c.	111.72
27,700 '64, c.	111.75
1,300 '65, c., o.	111.72
150 '67, c.	111.73
1,000 '68, c.	111.73
40,000 '62, r.	111.68
34,000 '65, r., o.	111.68
23,700 '64, r.	111.68
7,500 '62, r.	111.43
Jay Cooke & Co.	
78,050 '62, r.	111.75
39,600 '64, r.	111.75
10,100 '65, r.	111.75
190,400 '65, r., n.	111.75
102,000 '67, r.	111.75
9,000 '68, r.	111.75
30,000 '64, c.	111.75
241,600 '65, c., n.	111.75
215,000 '67, c.	111.75
Total...	$2,000,000

Subsequent to the above awards at 12:30 P. M. the market for 5-20s of 1867 and other Gold-bearing Funds of the United States was somewhat feverish. The 1867s sold as high as 113⅜ and as low as 112⅞ ₽ cent. The long 6 ₽ cents of 1881, which were at one time ¾@1 ₽ cent. above Gold, fell off to 116⅛@116¼, while Gold was 116½@116⅝ ₽ cent. The Customs receipts in Gold to-day were $688,000, and present appearances indicate that the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to sell a large amount of Gold, and to purchase freely of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund through March and April. He has no considerable sum of Gold Interest to pay out until May, by which time, as the changes in Gold and the Public Funds are now going on, he may have occasion to make a draft upon the 5-20s of 1862 by redemption at par in Gold for account of the Sinking Fund, in failure of being unable to purchase in the open market at or below the par value. The effect of such an incident on the exchange of his 5 ₽ cents for the 5-20s would, of course, be highly important.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

General balance yesterday...	$84,438,110 26
Gold receipts...	697,620 00
Gold payments...	1,073,372 35
Gold balance...	76,360,920 68
Currency receipts...	1,337,718 31
Currency payments...	798,926 68
Currency balance...	8,145,383 96
General balance...	84,601,838 09
Customs...	688,000 00

On the Stock Exchange to-day the Railway market was much excited, on the theory of parties selling for or calculating upon a decline in prices coincident with the depreciation in Gold, rather than upon the appreciation of the Public Credit and the value of the paper Currency. The fluctuations, with the exception of Chicago and Rock Island and one or two other Stocks, ranged from 1 to 2¼ ₽ cent., the eagerness to enter upon *short* contracts being especially marked about the middle of the day. In the afternoon there was a calmer view taken of the course of the market as supposed to be affected by the change in Gold, and prices were generally better than the lowest sales by about half to one ₽ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges, so far from being advanced in demand or rates, were duller than yesterday, and buyers could take their choice of names on London at 108⅜, and on Paris at f.5.18¾@f.5.19⅜ to the dollar. At the close Bankers on London, 108⅜@½; Paris, f.5.19⅜@f.5.19⅝ to the dollar.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 24.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s...	112⅝	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862...	115⅝	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867...	113⅝	112⅞
American Gold Coin...	117⅞	116⅝
Bills on London, 60 days...	108¾	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee...	49¼	48½
North Carolina Bonds, new...	23	23
New-York Cen. and Hudson...	97⅜	96
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs...	95¼	94¼
Reading Railroad...	98	97½
Chicago and Rock Island...	120⅜	120⅛
Northwestern Common...	72⅛	70¾
Northwestern Preferred...	89	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company...	42¼	41½
St. Paul Preferred...	78⅜	76½
St. Paul Common...	64⅜	62⅞
Lake Shore...	88⅛	86⅞
Erie...	28¼	27
Ohio and Mississippi...	31	29¾
New-Jersey Central...	104¼	103¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ ct. reg., 1881...	116⅛
6 ₽ ct. coup., 1881...	116⅝
5-20 coup., 1862...	114⅜
5-20 coup., 1864...	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1865...	113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865..	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1867...	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1868...	112⅝
10-40 registered...	108⅜
10-40 coupon...	112⅛
6s Currency...	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds, which sympathized with the weaker feeling in the Railway speculation:

Tennessee 6s, ex-cou..	55½
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..	48⅜
Virginia 6s, ex-cou...	62
Virginia 6s, n. bds...	65¼
Georgia 6s...	82
Georgia 7s, n. bds...	92
North Car. 6s...	45½
North Car. n. bds...	23¼
South Car. 6s...	87½
South Car. n. bds...	80
South Car. Ap. & Oct.	84¼
Missouri 6s...	92⅜
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	92½
Louisiana 6s...	72
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B..	71
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B..	81
California 7s...	116
Connecticut 6s...	99½
Rhode Island 6s...	98
Alabama 5s...	62
Alabama 8s...	94
Ohio 6 ₽ ct., 1875...	101¼
Ohio 6 ₽ ct., 1881...	100
Ohio 6 ₽ ct., 1886...	102½
Illinois Canal B., '70..	100
Illinois coupon 6s, '77.	100
Illinois coupon 6s, '79.	100½
Indiana 5 ₽ ct...	98
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..	109
N. Y. Cou. B'ty L'n..	109
N. Y. 7s, Canal L'n, '70.	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...	100
Erie 1st Ext...	99¾
Erie 1st ind...	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...	92½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...	85
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88...	81
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86½
Harlem 1st...	102
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..	121
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d...	97
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	98
Central Pacific Bonds.	95½
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	86¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '70...	105
Alton & T. H. 1st...	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc...	75
Chic. & N. W. S. F...	96½
Consol'd 7 ₽ c. con...	89½
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..	108
Del., L. & W. 2d...	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	92
Toledo & Wab. 2d...	81½
Tol. & Wab. Equip Bs	75½
Gt. West. 1st, '88...	85½
Gt. West. 2d, '93...	78
Gal. & Chi. 2d...	93
Morris & Essex, 1st..	100½
Morris & Essex, 2d...	92
Cleve. & Toledo S. F.	98
N. J. Cen. 1st...	102
N. J. Cen. 2d...	100
N. J. Cen. New B'ds..	98
Pitts., Ft. W. & C 1st.	101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d...	96
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th...	74
Chicago & Alton 1st..	100
Chicago & Alton Inc..	91½
Ohio & Miss. 1st...	95
Ohio & Miss. Cons...	81
Peninsula R. Bonds...	91
St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs..	83
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st...	91
Mil. & St. P. 2d...	84½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	79½
N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	97
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...	136
Manhattan...	140
Merchants'...	123
Mechanics'...	138
Union...	125
America...	146
City...	215
Phœnix...	107
North River...	98
Tradesmen's...	152
Greenwich...	215
Mechanics & Traders'.	125
National...	118
Merchants' Exchange.	103½
Seventh Ward...	106
State of New-York...	107
Commerce...	122
Ocean...	86
Mercantile...	115
American Exchange..	114
Chatham...	165
Bank of the Republic.	118¼
Bank of N. America..	102½
Hanover...	105¼
Irving...	116
Metropolitan...	138
Citizens'...	130
Market...	120
Shoe and Leather...	160
Corn Exchange...	127
Continental...	98¼
Commonwealth...	112
Importers' & Traders'.	143
Park...	165½
Central National...	110¼
Fourth National...	102
Ninth National...	110½
Oriental...	155

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 24.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old...	99¾	100
City 6s, New...	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy...	115¼	115⅜
Pennsylvania Central...	57	57⅛
Reading...	97¼	97⅜
Lehigh Valley...	54⅜	54½
Catawissa Preferred...	35	35¼
Philadelphia and Erie...	28	28¼
Northern Central...	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation...	32	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan...	92¼	92½

The traffic of the third week in February on the Lake Shore Road shows an increase of $25,000; on the Rock Island, $23,000, and on the St. Paul, $18,000, on the same week last year.

The National Life Insurance Company's annual statement for 1869 shows the receipts from all sources to have been $390,578, and the disbursements on all accounts, $264,578, making the net assets of the Company, at the close of the year, $564,248, against $438,248 at the close of 1869. The gross assets of the Company at the close of 1869 are given at $743,215, showing an increase of $304,967 on the preceding annual exhibit. The present executive officers of the Company are as follows: Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, President; Mr. J. O. HALSEY, Vice-President; Mr. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary, and Rev. JAS. PORTER, D. D., Superintendent of Agencies.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ $25,000 SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE City of St. Paul.—Twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, 1st of April and 1st of October, at the Third National Bank in New-York. These Bonds are offered at 75 and interest. Full information will be given by LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, Bankers, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs...	7	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	2,656
Cotton, bales...	485	Cutmeats, pkgs...	197
Copper, bbls...	14	Pork, bbls...	205
Copper, cakes...	220	Lard, pkgs...	62
Dried Fruit, pkgs...	58	Butter, pkgs...	2,413
Eggs, bbls...	1,334	Cheese, boxes...	346
Flour, bbls...	7,157	Tallow, pkgs...	58
Cornmeal, bags...	4,680	Dressed Hogs, No...	652
Wheat, bushels...	6,446	Tobacco, hhds...	103
Corn, bushels...	4,600	Tobacco, bxs. and cs..	11
Oats, bushels...	5,900	Whisky, bbls...	575
Hops, bales...	154	Wool, bales...	330
Leather, sides...	9,306	Oil, Lard, bbls...	10
Resin, bbls...	2,365	Oil Cake, pkgs...	80
Naphtha, bbls...	266		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—779 bales Cotton, 150 bales Hops, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 550 bbls. Apples.

By the brig *Alma*, for Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Spirits Petroleum, 445 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Jos. Clark*, for Bristol—9,000 bbls. Resin, 1,484 bags Linseed Cake, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 200 boxes Scythe Stones, 3 cases Fruit.

ASHES—Continue in demand and firm at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at about former rates; 497 bags Rio, by the *Rakaia*, changed hands on private terms; the stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 43,286 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 74,704 bags. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 589 bags Maracaibo sold for consumption within our range; 600 bags San Domingo just arrived are going forward to Europe from first hands. The market has been very quiet, but holders remain firm. Stock of other than Rio in first hands, 16,010 bags, and 11,112 mats. Also, in second and speculative hands, 20,000 mats Java. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₽ ℔.

COTTON—Declined materially to-day, and closed weak and irregular in price, on reported sales of 5,191 bales for early delivery, including 3,720 bales to shippers, 1,054 bales to spinners, 117 bales to speculators and 300 bales in transit. Also, 4,400 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales average Good Ordinary, seller 90 days, 21c., last evening; 200 bales do., seller 90 days, 20c., to-day; 800 bales basis Low Middling, for March, 22¾c.@22⅞c.; 700 bales do., for April, 22½c.@22¾c.; 1,150 bales do., for May, 22¾c.@23⅛c.; 1,250 bales do., for June, 22¾c.@23c.; 110 bales average do., for June, 24c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary...	20⅛	20¾	21	21⅛
Good Ordinary...	21⅛	21⅜	22	22⅛
Low Middling...	22⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜
Middling...	23⅛	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Middling...	24⅛	24¾	25	25⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week...	11,041
Receipts last week...	13,977
Receipts the preceding week...	20,228
Receipts since Sept. 1...	471,925
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870...	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869...	638,720
Export clearances since our last...	779
Exports since Sept. 1...	206,831
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870...	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869...	328,479
Estimated stock here...	76,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,350 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western...	$4 65@$5 00
Extra State...	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c...	5 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands...	5 20@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands...	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping...	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Genesee...	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri...	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at uniform prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 20@$9 75 for good ordinary to choice Extra ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 20@$5 15 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Cornmeal has been more freely dealt in at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Caloric, ₽ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in very moderate demand at from $2@$2 75 ₽ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off in price 1c.@2c. a bushel, on a freer offering and a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30; chiefly prime Amber at $1 29@$1 30, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 12@$1 18; inferior Spring at $1 03; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Amber State at $1 27@$1 29; Amber Jersey at $1 26@$1 27 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, and new has been quoted somewhat firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 (nominally) for Old Western in store and delivered; 85c.@93c. for New do.; 97c.@$1 04 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 02@$1 03 for White Western; 75c.@83c. for unsound Western, ₽ bushel. Rye has been inactive and irregular at 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley has been in limited request at about previous prices; sales 7,100 bushels, including fair Canada West at $1 10; two-rowed State at 85c.@88c., and unsound at 62c.@69c. ₽ bushel. Barley Malt is in slack demand at 92c.@$1 25 ₽ bushel; sales 2,250 bushels. Oats have been quoted about steady in price, but have shown less activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@57c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 62c.@63c. for car lots of Ohio; 62c.@64c. for State, from track and delivered; 61c.@63c. for Pennsylvania; 56c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern ₽ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,000 bbls. Flour for Bristol; 16,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay continues salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₽ 100 ℔s. Straw is in some request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute at 6c.@6¼c., gold, and Jute Butts at 4c.@4½c., currency, ₽ ℔.

HOPS—Continue in demand and firm, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₽ ℔. Receipts to-day, 154 bales; exports, 150 bales.

HONEY—Has been quiet and nominal at from 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, per gallon. Stock, 76 tierces and 134 bbls.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request at uniform quotations, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@33c. ₽ ℔. The receipts since our last have been 9,309 sides.

MOLASSES—An active business has been reported since our last, at firmer rates, chiefly for refining purposes: sales, 1,450 hhds. Cuba, Clayed and Muscovado, at from 42c.@48c.; 65 hhds. Porto Rico at 51c.@55c.; 50 hhds. Demerara at 42c.@48c., and 143 bbls. New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ₽ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning included 17,578 hhds. Cuba, 3,635 hhds. English Islands, 1,147 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,800 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c., ₽ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifual and Mixed...	26c.@30c.	33c. @38c.
Cuba, Clayed...	28c.@32c.	40c. @43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades...	— @ —	42c. @45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades...	35c.@45c.	42½c.@50c.
Porto Rico...	40c.@55c.	55c. @65c.
English Islands...	— @ —	30c. @50c.
New-Orleans...	— @ —	60c. @80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed and lower, on a restricted business, on the basis of $2 10@$2 18¾ for Common to Good Strained ₽ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 2,365 bbls.; sales, 1,370 bbls.; exports, 9,000 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet and quoted down to 46c.@47½c., closing at about 46c. for merchantable, ₽ gallon; sales, 135 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₽ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ₽ 280 ℔s. Resin, $2 10@$8 ₽ 280 ℔s., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$2 87½. Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ₽ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been very limited for most kinds at less buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 40; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 85c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1@$1 02½ ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light demand and depressed in price, having been quoted off 15¾c.@16c. in bulk, for prompt delivery here; 15½c.@15¾c. do., March delivery; 20½c.@20¾c. in shipping order; and 20c.@20½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon. No important transactions were reported. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; at Philadelphia 890 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been sparingly dealt in. At the opening and through most of the day it was weak and declining, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 28¾c. Subsequently, under advices of an advance of 40c. ₽ bbl. in the freight charge on Crude Oil from Oil City to Cleveland, holders claimed much higher figures, and a bid of 29c. a gallon for 2,000 bbls., delivery to suit vessel, was refused near the close of the day. At Philadelphia 2,500 bbls. Standard White were sold at 28c. for February, and 29c. for March delivery, the market closing irregularly. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,656 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,240 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,945 bbls. Refined Oil in cases has been in demand at from 35¾c.@36½c. ₽ gallon; sales, 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been quiet at from 10c.@10½c., in barrels, and 15½c.@16c., in cases, ₽ gallon. The receipts were 266 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, especially for early delivery, but with a more liberal supply available, prices have declined, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 80, chiefly at $26 25@$26 50 for New Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Thin and Medium Mess, in job lots; $30 for Clear; $23 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 62½ for Prime, ₽ bbl. Also, 750 bbls. New Mess, including seller March, on private terms, and seller May at $26 25@$26 50 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request and heavy at 11½c.@11¾c. for Western, and 12½c.@12¼c.@12¾c. for City, ₽ ℔. Cutmeats have been in slack demand and quoted weak in price; sales have been confined to 150 pkgs. at 10⅝c.@11½c. for Shoulders, and 13¾c.@15c. for Hams, ₽ ℔. Bacon has been in moderate request at about previous figures; sales equal to 450 boxes, including Cumberland at 13½c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c. here, and 14c. at Chicago; and Long Clear at 14½c. here, ₽ ℔. Lard has been depressed and quoted a fraction lower on a moderate trade, chiefly for forward delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 630 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14¾c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14¾c.@15c. for City, and 14⅞c.@15½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₽ ℔.; also, 2,250 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February, at 15c½.; March at 15c.; April at 15¼c., ₽ ℔. Beef has been in request at about former quotations; sales have been reported of 225 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ₽ tierce; sales 75 tierces. Beef Hams are in more request at from $28@$31 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ₽ ℔.; the receipts of to-day were 2,413 pkgs. Cheese is inactive at from 6c.@18½c., as the extreme, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 346 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus:

The low range of prices now current has partially relieved the Butter market from its late torpid condition by increasing largely the consumptive demand and reopening again the channels for shipment of such property, which had been completely closed by high figures. The weather is again seasonably cold, and the prospect of a long and cold Spring, which is likely to ensue after an unusually mild Winter, aids in causing a better feeling to exist, as the chances are now in favor of a clean absorption of the present crop, if no advance in price be attempted or permitted by the trade. The total receipt for the week is 11,692 packages. Fancy grades of stock are in demand, while other grades are only in moderate request at our quotations. We quote:

Extra State, firkins, ₽ ℔...	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₽ ℔...	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₽ ℔...	28@31
Common State firkins, ₽ ℔...	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₽ ℔...	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₽ ℔...	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₽ ℔...	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₽ ℔...	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₽ ℔...	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₽ ℔...	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₽ ℔...	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₽ ℔...	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₽ ℔...	16@19
Good to prime State Rolls, ₽ ℔...	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₽ ℔...	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₽ ℔...	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₽ ℔...	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₽ ℔...	16@19

We have no new features to note in the market for Cheese. Holders of stock and exporters are divided by a small difference in price, which neither can yield at the present moment without loss, and which prevents any approach to activity. A fair demand prevails for local and coastwise trade. The total receipts for the week are 4,238 boxes. Our quotations are unchanged:

Extra State Factories, ₽ ℔...	17½@18½
Fine State Factories, ₽ ℔...	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₽ ℔...	15½@16
Common State Factories, ₽ ℔...	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₽ ℔...	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₽ ℔...	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₽ ℔...	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₽ ℔...	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₽ ℔..	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₽ ℔...	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₽ ℔...	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₽ ℔...	6 @12

RICE—Has been very dull at drooping prices. Stock of Rangoon, 9,200 bags.

SUGARS—Have declined a shade, on freer offering, and a moderately active inquiry; sales 1,385 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 9½c.@10⅜c.; and 500 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@10⅜c., ₽ ℔. We quote fair to very good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10⅜c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10½c.@10⅝c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11¼c. ₽ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@12c. ₽ ℔.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₽ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, ranging from 12c.@14c., as the extremes, ₽ ℔. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co., sum up the business in Raw Sugars, since Feb. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1870...	54,258	87,790	[illegible]	647
Receipts since Feb. 1...	14,837	16,287	37,147	430
Total...	69,135	104,077	[illegible],025	1,077
Sales since Feb 1...	19,967	25,514	31,914	
Stock this day, Feb. 24, '70	49,2[illegible]8	78,563	251,111	1,077
Stock Feb. 25, 1869...	7,743	4,194	25,000	371
Stock Feb. 25, 1868...	1,780	2,874	560	100
Stock Feb. 26, 1867...	15,935	54,319	109,594	100

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 185,000 ℔s. Tallow at 9½c.@10c., chiefly 10c. for prime, also, 34,000 ℔s. Stearine at 14c.@14¼c.; and 27,700 ℔s. Grease at 8c.@11½c. ₽ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at firmer rates; sales 580 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₽ gallon; receipts, 575 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive and depressed. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₽ ℔.; 150 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, part at 20s., and 850 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₽ ton. For London, a small lot of Flour, by sail, to fill up, at 1s. ₽ bbl.; a boat load of Wheat, on steamer's account; some Oil Cake, by sail, at 1s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 50 boxes Bacon at 15s. ₽ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 25,000 bushels Wheat, part at 2½d. ₽ bushel, but mainly on account of vessel.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WILD OATS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louisa Moore, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA DAME BLANCHE. Characters by Mme. Guerretti, Mme. Briol, Messrs. Girrebeuck, Duchesne, and Genot.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JENNY LIND and JACK SHEPPARD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

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NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BIJOU THEATRE.
No. 748 Broadway.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Mr. Hartz.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Corps Legislatif held a tempestuous debate, yesterday, on the proposition from the Government to abandon wholly the system of nominating and supporting official candidates for the Chambers. The opposition to the project came entirely from the side which ordinarily supports the Government, and a motion to uphold the system of official candidates was made from that side, which prevailed by a large majority. The liberal side voted to sustain the proposition of the Ministry. The result is regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Ministers....The anniversary of the Republic of 1848 was observed by banquets in Paris....GUSTAVE FLOURENS, the leader in the riots, not appearing to defend the prosecutions against him, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment....The Mordaunt divorce case in London will reach a decision to-day. The *Times*, commenting on the Prince of WALES' connection with the suit, ascribes his error to heedlessness in forming personal intimacies forbidden to royal personages, and advises him to take his father's life as a model in this particular....The health of Mr. BRIGHT causes deep anxiety in England....Underwriters demand fifty per cent. premium on the missing steamer *City of Boston*....The subject of reform in the War Office gave rise to a bitter discussion in the House of Commons yesterday....A St. Petersburgh dispatch says the remains of the late Mr. BURLINGAME will be taken charge of by Mr. CURTIN, and will be embalmed and will lie in state at the American Legation. The other members of the Chinese Mission will complete the negotiations with the Czar, and will then return to China.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House amendment to the Political Disability bill was concurred in. Several bills and resolutions were introduced, among the latter one calling on the President for the authority under which General AMES has acted as Provisional Governor of Mississippi. A resolution against a currency expansion was also agreed to without a division. A report from the Library Committee was received adverse to the purchase of an oil painting of the late President LINCOLN. The Civil Rights bill was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. After which, Messrs. FENTON and PATTERSON made speeches upon the Funding bill. The discussion in regard to the admission of Mr. H. R. REVELS, colored Senator elect from Mississippi, was then resumed. The debate occupied the remainder of the session, and, without deciding the question, the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

In the House the first business of the day was the disposal of the Whittemore case. Mr. LOGAN yielded the floor to the accused member, who was proceeding to reply to the charges made against him when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who announced that copies of telegrams containing the resignation of Mr. WHITTEMORE, together with its acceptance by the Governor of South Carolina, had been received, and it was a question whether the gentleman could be allowed to proceed, he being no longer a member of the House if his resignation was proper. A long discussion ensued upon the right of a member to resign without consent of the House. Finally it was decided that the resignation was effective; the resolution of expulsion was tabled, and a resolution of condemnation, declaring Mr. WHITTEMORE unworthy of his seat, was unanimously adopted. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, again took up the legislative appropriations. The bill was finally disposed of and reported to the House. All the amendments were agreed to except the two making appropriations of $91,000 and $14,500 to the Carson City Mint and the Bureau of Education respectively. Upon these a separate vote was called for, pending which at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The entire session of yesterday, in the Senate, was devoted to the bill abolishing the Canal Contracting Board and the contracting system of repairs, and the bill to abolish the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, both of which, after a long debate, were ordered to a third reading. An evening session was held, at which progress was made with several measures.

In the Assembly the Militia Enrollment bill, the Brooklyn Cabinet Makers' Incorporation bill, the Convict Labor bill, the Board of Police Clerkship bill, and the Ferry-slip Gates bill were passed. A recess was taken until 7½ P. M. The evening session was mainly devoted to the bill to amend the charter of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company in Committee of the Whole, and it was finally laid on the table.

GENERAL.

On the 22d instant outrages were committed on Chinamen in San Francisco, which threatened to produce a riot, but a heavy rain and a strong force of Police combined dispersed the gathering crowds.

Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the Senate Committee on Post Offices yesterday to testify in relation to the working of American telegraph lines. He gave statistics presenting a comparison between the telegraph in Europe and in the United States.

Governor HOFFMAN yesterday vetoed the bill authorizing the District-Attorney of Washington County to appoint an assistant, on the ground that under existing laws the emergency could be met.

Naval honors were paid by the vessels of our squadron at Hong Kong, and by the foreign vessels present at the time, to the memory of the late Mr. STANTON, FRANKLIN PIERCE and Rear-Admiral STEWART.

Rear-Admiral ROWAN, in command of the Asiatic Squadron, informs the Navy Department that all is quiet on that station, with the exception of occasional piracies and the "murder of a missionary now and then" by the Chinese.

The missionary packet *Morning Star*, was wrecked Oct. 18 on Ibiouga Island, in the South Pacific. The passengers were saved and brought to Honolulu by a British vessel.

A fire in Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday night, destroyed property estimated to be worth $1,000,000, consisting mainly of merchandise.

Yesterday the 1881 bonds sold at a premium in gold, being quoted at 117¼ to 117½, when gold was 116⅜. The 5-20 bonds of 1862 sold at 30 in London, the highest point ever reached there, and within about one per cent. of par in gold. The price of gold here touched 116½, the lowest point since Sept. 16, 1862, when it sold at the same figure, and since Aug. 30, 1862, when it sold at 115⅝.

The Alumni Association of Dickinson College held their first reunion in this City, at the Astor House, last evening. Speeches were made by Drs. CROOKS, DASHIELL, DEEMS and others, and letters were read from several absent graduates, including Bishop JANES and Dr. MCCLINTOCK.

A very large and enthusiastic free trade meeting was held in Broad-street, yesterday. Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ presided. Addresses were made by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and others, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the high tariff policy and pledging the hearty support of the meeting to the free trade system.

Ex-Marshal ROBERT MURRAY has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against LE GRAND B. CANNON and others, to recover for money expended in ferreting out the frauds practiced upon the ballot box in this City in November, 1868.

An important will case is pending and soon to be tried before the Supreme Court, in which BENJAMIN ABRAHAMS, as executor, brings a suit against the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society and others. The amount of money involved is large, and several of the leading lawyers of the City are engaged in the case.

The Committee on the Reception of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD are to meet that gentleman at the Astor House this evening at 6 o'clock, and learn his wishes as to time when the proposed banquet shall take place.

The Federal Government and the Canals —Mr. Bennett's Bill.

Mr. BENNETT, representing the Buffalo District in Congress, has secured the reference to the Committee on Commerce of a bill to "provide for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier, and to facilitate commerce and diminish the expenses of exchanges between States." The bill enacts, virtually, that the United States shall issue its bonds to the State of New-York to the amount of $15,000,000, payable in coin at four and a half per cent. per annum, on the pledge of the State that it will so enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals as to make them practicable for vessels of six hundred tons burden, that the State debt for the paying of which the revenues of its canals are constitutionally appropriated shall be immediately discharged, and that thereafter no canal toll or tax shall exceed one-half mill per thousand tons per mile, to be collected for the purpose only of defraying the cost of the maintenance and repairs of the canals. The plan is, in effect, to give to the Federal Government the control of the two trunk lines of canal from the lakes to the seaboard, on the condition that they shall be enlarged as to locks, and deepened and widened as to capacity of floatage up to the limit of vessels of six hundred tons.

In this Mr. BENNETT proposes nothing more, or, if more, only in a better sense, than is conceded by Congress in many of the land grants or other forms of Government aid given to the railroad systems of the West. No one can question the good which would result from a canal of the capacity proposed, tapping the whole chain of the upper lakes and Canada, and making them permanently tributary to the City of New-York. The great West has a common interest with us, and will doubtless stand by the bill. Mr. BENNETT has hit upon a scheme which has much to recommend it.

It is not our part to throw cold water upon it. The work once done, in any shape, at any cost, by any authority, State or national, its good effects would be felt over a vast territory, and twenty States would be willing tributaries to its support. But Mr. BENNETT, being only a practical business man, does not look as closely as he might at the constitutional questions involved. He should date back to the time when Mr. VAN BUREN, then President, vetoed a bill which proposed to expend some $25,000 for the removal of a dangerous rock upon the Connecticut coast, but in his veto message suggested that while the removal of the rock would be a local improvement, the erection of a lighthouse upon it would be strictly correct and constitutional. The lighthouse was built, and cost a quarter of a million. The rock, which might have been removed for one-tenth that sum, still remains, the foundation of the lighthouse and a perpetual expense. These difficulties, connected with the text of the Constitution, are an obstacle in the path of Mr. BENNETT's bill. Appropriations for improvements absolutely within a State have always been held to be in contravention of the organic law; those connecting one State with another are legally within the scope of the powers of the Federal Government. We will not argue how false and foolish this construction may be, or how, as in the case of New-Jersey railroads, it interrupts communication between States which have constant and what ought to be uninterrupted and unembarrassed intercourse. We need only say that legal precedent is against Mr. BENNETT. Some day this localism may be broken down. The constant assaults made upon it in Congress are an indication of what will probably sooner or later come—a centralization of the whole work of transportation under the Federal control.

But in the meantime Mr. BENNETT's measure is one of intrinsic merit. He may have brought his suit in the wrong Court, and have made serious errors in his forms of pleading. But what he wants and we want is a canal, under State control, from Buffalo and Oswego to tidewater, capable of floating vessels of six hundred tons burden. We have small faith in Mr. BENNETT's bill; we have full faith in what it is designed to accomplish. All the accidents of the time are against him. Except for land grants to Western railroads, there is no indication on the part of Congress of a willingness to lend aid to local improvements. Lands can be given away cheaply, because, however valuable, they cost next to nothing originally. The public lands have always been a sort of "free lunch" for the speculators and politicians, and that seems to be their final fate. In this case it is proposed, for the first time, to loan the national credit to a State already rich. No matter how worthy the purpose, it will have quoted against it all the wise saws of VAN BUREN's time, and the more modern instances of TANEY.

We are all favorable to the object Mr. BENNETT's bill proposes to accomplish. But the State of New-York, badly governed and clumsily handled as it is, is still sufficient for its day. The enlargement of the canals wanted by Mr. BENNETT can be reached by the scheme of Mr. HATCH, or by a simple crediting to the trunk lines—not the laterals—of the money they have earned, and a just decision of what is fair between us and them. If they have actually paid for themselves, if they have been always a source of income, if they have paid not only their own debt but ours, if, instead of being a drag, they have always been a Hercules at the wheel,—New-York as a State can assume the task and build them up to the magnitude which Mr. BENNETT suggests. At the present moment the National Government has all it can be induced to carry. Between the different cries of reduction of taxation, and of rashly speedy payment of the national debt, it may not listen to appeals for State improvements. Only the poorer States and Territories, those that cannot help themselves, are likely to get grants from Congress; and we therefore conclude that Mr. BENNETT's bill, in itself a benefaction, must fail of final success. But it does not follow that New-York should not carry out its own policy, and do what the nation cannot well do in its present emergency, and what, perhaps, it cannot do under the established construction of the Federal Constitution.

The project in itself is one of profound interest. It proposes to hold the lakes and the ocean in intimate relations; to repeat and continue the old event when a bottle of water from Lake Erie was broken over the bows of a small craft brought from Buffalo to Sandy Hook. The bateaux of the Mohawk are almost forgotten. The petty boats of the old canal are substituted by the heavy craft of the present. Neither are sufficient for the want, the emergency, of the time. We need a ship canal from the lakes to the ocean,—one which if not equal to may rival the ditch of Suez. The latter only connects the East Indies with Western Europe. The former would bind the great West—greater and grander than all the Indies—with the Atlantic shore. As between the two the Erie Canal is the best. It will float annually a larger tonnage and carry a heavier freight of what the world most needs, than the Suez. If in the construction of constitutional law Congress should find it impracticable to pass Mr. BENNETT's bill, as we think it may, New-York, empire and chief of States, can meet the emergency by doing the work alone. We want a wise, broad, liberal policy, a recognition of the debt we owe to our canals, and a strong assertion of the absolute truth that within our limits lies the only good route from the lakes to the ocean.

Another Brazilian Bubble Burst.

Everybody recalls the fever for Central American and South American colonization which seized some of our people in 1865. It raged chiefly in the South, where, at the close of the war, some heartless or deluded ultra-Confederates persuaded many of their countrymen to quit their native shores forever, rather than to return to the "hated Union."

The expatriation mania did not last long, but, during its course, it brought ruin to many a family and many a fortune. First came the Mexican or Maximilian project under MAURY, HARRIS, and others—better known as the Cordova colony,—which, after a brilliant beginning, came to the most irretrievable ruin, as did all the other Mexican plans. Next followed the Honduras colony, remnants of which still exist, but which was sadly disappointed in the British colonial patronage on which it relied. Various West Indian schemes came to little, by reason of political convulsions, and the same may be said of the coastwise colonies along the South American continent. In 1866, a "North American colony" was established two leagues north of the village of San Javier in the Argentine Republic, though we are not aware that it has ever amounted to anything.

But of all these colonial projects, the Brazilian promised the most, and perhaps led to the bitterest disappointment. It is from Brazil that have now returned, disheartened and disgusted, sixscore of those colonists who left comfortable homes here in 1867 to try their fortunes under PEDRO II. Theirs is a long story of deception and suffering. They started with ready money and full outfits of clothes and supplies; they return with none of the former and slight store of the latter. The Imperial Government fulfilled none of its munificent promises, the Emperor having too much to do with the Paraguayans in attending to his "American Colony of Principe Dom Pedro," as this was called. They were neglected or ill-treated by their directors, and defrauded by their agents; they found no work for their mechanics and only profitless crops for their farmers; and, in fine, after much distress and disappointment, they succeeded, through the intervention of the American Minister at Rio Janeiro, in procuring a passage to our shores, where they have arrived quite happy to be back again.

Doubtless these returned exiles look with some prejudice on Brazilian colonization; but making due allowances, it seems that all the colonies at Para, Port Cachineiro, St. Catharine, and so on, are having but a sorry time of it, and would gladly exchange their lot for the one they so unluckily left. Brazil, in truth, is no place for an American emigrant. There is an utter lack there of the enterprise and energy which he desires. Foreigners, if formally welcomed by the Government, are suspected if not detested by the people. They find Portuguese punctilio among the higher classes, and listless shiftlessness among the lower. Very few railroads are built, and those only along the coast. All internal improvements are slow of introduction. Isolation, lack of transportation, and tropical heats, are fatal to the prosperity of the American agriculturist in this region.

The lessons lately learned by our adventurous exiles, though hard, are profitable, and they may perhaps take some consolation in knowing that their experience will be of use not only to many of their countrymen who might otherwise have been tempted to try the same experiment.

The "Ring" in Extremis.

The despondency which exists in the ranks of the "Ring" and its adherents is one of the most promising signs we have detected since the *World* began its warfare. The Tammany oracles begin to see that a revolt against their odious rule elicits so cordial an expression of popular sympathy as to seriously endanger their existence. The country Democratic papers, for reasons best known to themselves, have made light of the whole movement. But as the weeks go by, it becomes more and more apparent that the schism is not led by isolated individuals, but that it has gained the support of a very large and powerful section of Democrats. This section are studying how to build up the Democratic Party of the future. It is time, as they plainly perceive, to emancipate themselves from the chains which have so long held it to the ground. We care very little what personal jealousies or animosities may have had their share in instigating the present mutiny. We are only interested in the cause of good government, and undoubtedly the fight against the "Ring" must help to promote that. It is conceivable, but not very probable, that in the present state of public feeling the opponents of the existing Ring would throw their chance away after they had won it, by imposing upon us an equally corrupt and shameless organization. If they were so infatuated, they would accomplish their own ruin after ruining their enemies—and thus in any case the Republican Party would be the gainers.

The Legislature has reassembled without any compromise, or prospect of a compromise, having been arrived at. It always seemed probable, supposing that the assailants were acting in good faith—that is, really *meant* "war to the knife"—that the attack would be fatal to the cabal which has been prominently associated with Democratic scandals. As to the true character of the opposition, we have only to say now, as we have said throughout, that we risk nothing by believing in its sincerity. If we should turn out to be deceived, we are no worse off than at present. But we still incline to the conviction that there is no deception in the matter. Is it so very improbable that a large number of the Democrats are weary of the disgrace brought upon the whole party by the Ring, and would fain clear themselves of it before they engage in a fresh trial of strength with their opponents? Men in all parts of the State would willingly enter into a coalition on this basis. It is time that the leading Democrats should decide on some of their prominent candidates at the next election. For instance—there is the Governor. What is to be done with him? That Erie bill still hangs like a millstone round his neck. It would require a very strong party to carry him safely over the bridge with that load. But, not to discuss the question of persons, it is quite clear that the new league against the "Ring" may very easily find principles to go to the country with, which would insure them an easy victory over antagonists within their own party. And it may be assumed that the knowledge of this fact will keep the assailants steadily before the breach they have made until the enemy capitulates, or is driven off the ground.

The public must, however, have something more than words to build upon. The "Ring" had its opportunity in the Legislature, and threw it away—*quem Deus vult perdere!* Now comes the turn of the new alliance. Unless all appearances are fallacious, the forces are by no means so weak as the beseiged section would willingly induce us to believe. It is not a forlorn hope, but an army, that is advancing to the assault. Now, let us bring the contest to a practical test. What do the *World* and its supporters propose to do in reference to the charter? Will they force amendments to any measure of the kind sufficient to insure us an honest City Government? There may not be time to introduce a charter of their own, but if their opposition has any body and substance in it, they can certainly take all the mischief out of dishonest schemes. Give us a government that would be satisfactory to the bulk of the people, and we shall begin to think that the new era has visibly dawned upon us.

There is another point in which it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that we are deeply interested, namely, the substitution of a pure and honest Judiciary for the present stained and degraded one. We have fought for this object for years past, well knowing that the property, nay, the very lives of our citizens are concerned in the issue. By thus fighting, when all others were inactive and silent, we have undoubtedly prevented the commission of some infamous acts, and driven the guilty Judges from post to post until at last they can find none but notoriously disreputable agents to undertake their defence. Now the day of reckoning ought to be near at hand. A legion of hirelings cannot avert the bolt which is destined to strike every Judge who degrades his lofty office. If the league against the Ring mean to impeach the criminals, we will venture to foretell their ultimate triumph. The *World* has not openly marked the Judges it aims at, but we care little for that, so that its supporters will *strike*. Remove the men whose names are familiar to every one in the country as the type of the "unjust Judge" of old. If this be done, moderate Republicans will act with the insubordinate Democrats, and in the end we shall have a municipality which is not a horde of banditti, and Judges who will administer the laws with fidelity.

West Point and Annapolis.

Once a year it is in order, we believe, for some Congressman to take the floor with a resolution to wipe out West Point and annihilate the Naval Academy. This year the traditional task has fallen upon a new candidate for such honors,—Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama.

What Mr. SPENCER proposes, in abolishing the two Academies, is to substitute military and naval instruction in various colleges by assignment of officers to duty there, or else to "inaugurate some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense, and enable all who desire it to secure an education for the army or navy at their own expense." With all respect for the author, we conceive this to be the most preposterous proposition ever yet made regarding the Government schools—and that is saying a great deal.

To begin with, has Mr. SPENCER any idea of the enormous number of colleges that would put in claims for such instruction? And is he aware of the rivalry and jealousy which would be produced by the rejection of some claims and the acceptance of others? And does he not see that, even with the arbitrary choice of one in ten among the colleges of the Union, the expense of maintaining a decent military and naval educational system would be enormously increased? Perhaps he does see something of this sort, as his proposition is an alternative one, providing for "some other system, calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense."

Economy is always the key-note sounded for a rally against the Government schools; but we beg to know how economy is to be secured by creating six West Points instead of one, and by duplicating Annapolis with half a dozen other Naval Academies? The reply is that this measure would only assign unattached officers to duty. But that is precisely what is done now, and hence the only effect of this so-called "economy" would be to increase the number of unattached officers. The officers and instructors of the Naval School are wholly or chiefly officers of the navy; and those of the Military School are in great part officers of the army. If the proposition be to give more general and popular military instruction, let it be effected by the means in question, in addition to the two schools already in effective operation. But to destroy what we have got in order to get more, seems to us not economy but extravagance, especially as we should render useless two military establishments founded with great cost and care. Congress already has made a law assigning military instructors to colleges, and retired and unattached officers have been filling places in sundry institutions in accordance therewith. All this is very well, but it is simply a favor done by the country to the colleges, in wise provision for the future; it is not by such means, however, that a St. Cyr or a Polytechnic is built up.

A project to break up and scatter broadcast the two Government schools is like that ignorant policy which in 1861 proposed to send ten thousand different columns into the enemy's country, and to harass him into subjection. Dear experience taught us that concentration, not scattering, was the key to success in campaigning as in everything else. Precisely the same is true with military education. Decentralizing our resources is destroying them by frittering them away. No thoroughness, no true technical triumphs, no professional progress could be hoped for by this *dilettante* style of military and naval education. We should get neither sailors, soldiers, nor scholars from our mixed-up schools. The colleges are already overloaded with the burden of studies thrust into their curriculum, and this new duty would make their course of instruction a little of everything and nothing of anything.

However, it will be time to discuss more fully this subject if it be pressed. We incline to think it is one of those resolutions regularly put before the Military Committee about the time when the Academy appropriations come up, and which are then usually allowed to rest.

Gold still goes down. Yesterday it touched 116⅜—the lowest figure yet reached, and a decline of 1½ per cent. on the rate of Wednesday. The close connection between these reduced rates and the appreciation of our securities abroad, is the best evidence of the improvement that is going on in the nation's credit. There is of course the danger of sudden reaction from a fall in the gold premium so rapid and to some minds so inexplicable; and in this possibility lies the only hope of the gamblers. The danger may be averted, however, if Congress be for once cautious and conservative.

A guarantee against renewed inflation of the currency is afforded by the action of the Senate yesterday. The resolution offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, and adopted without a division, deprecates any addition to the present volume of irredeemable paper as a fresh obstacle to resumption, and an evil that would operate disastrously upon all legitimate business and all forms of industry. This is the right ground to take upon the subject, and in the prospect of adherence to it by the majority of Senators, we have an antidote to the mischief which recent proceedings of the House seemed likely to produce. The restoration of the currency to a healthy condition is really a more practical and a more important work than funding the debt. We should soon have specie payments if the Senate's view prevailed.

Revenue reform had a good hearing in this City yesterday. The meeting held to promote it was large, pronounced in its judgment, and in its composition reflected a noteworthy variety of educated mercantile opinion. The resolutions adopted express the rapidly-growing convictions of the people with regard to the tariff, and the revenue system generally; they simply state facts, which an unfortunate experience has revealed, and indicate principles which have their most formidable opponent in organized monopoly. The weak points in the demonstration arose out of ill-judged attempts to identify revenue reform with the Free Trade League. The League champions a dogma which has, confessedly, no likelihood of adoption in the present condition of the country. The most efficient friends of revenue reform are they who reconcile their advocacy of change with a regard for industrial interests which, from the necessities of the Government, derive a valid title to incidental protection.

Mr. WHITTEMORE ought not to have been allowed to resign, after he was convicted of a grave offence against the House—and there are two or three other incidents connected with the affair that will strike everybody as being rather extraordinary. In the first place, how is it that General BUTLER, a member of the House, could appear as the professional advocate of another member who had sullied the honor of the House? Mr. BUTLER was one of the injured persons, and it was his duty to have stood by the House. When he spoke of his client, are we to assume that he was paid for his services? If so, will General BUTLER's own conduct bear investigation? With regard to Mr. WHITTEMORE, we can only say that General LOGAN made a mistake in not pressing his original resolution to a vote on Wednesday. He knew what Mr. WHITTEMORE meant by asking an adjournment of the discussion till Thursday. The House has not properly asserted its dignity, and the fault is Mr. LOGAN's. We must now have the other traffickers in cadetships brought up for judgment. They are selling their country so far as lies in their power, and it is a farce for them to pretend to be *serving* the country at the same time.

Poor old SANTA ANNA reminds us of that persevering warrior in ARIOSTO, or PULCI, "who went on fighting still, though he was dead." The ex-President forgets that to all intents and purposes of Mexican progress, he is a moribund celebrity, and that he is not wanted by any of those in Mexico who think themselves under the necessity of keeping up the old character of the Republic by an occasional outbreak. One would think that before going to Cuba to ask permission of RODAS to take shipping for Mexico, he would have remembered the fate of the other interloper, MAXIMILIAN. But if a man can forget he is dead, himself, it is no wonder he should forget the death of anybody else. Or, he might take encouragement from LOUIS BLANC, who, alluding to BARRERE's old saying, recently declared it is the "dead" who actually "*do* return." LOUIS would probably bid SANTA ANNA go ahead.

The new bill of the Erie Railroad will form another interesting subject for study on the part of all who like to watch the power of money. Our correspondent at Albany tells us that the "intention is to buy the bill through the Legislature, as was done with the Erie legislation two years ago." The prospect is delightful to some members, but not quite so agreeable to the people generally, who take no pleasure in seeing their representatives put up for sale to the highest bidder. The Governor, we must probably assume, would sign the new bill without demur. If any cases arose under it for trial in a Court of law, we all know beforehand how they would be decided. It is a very pretty arrangement all round. It may be weak, but we wish the "Twelve Temptations" had not been brought to bear just yet upon the infirm purposes of a Democratic Legislature.

In late London journals, there are accounts of the archæological raid of Messrs. PULLAN, WOOD and DENNIS among the Ionian localities of Asia Minor, whence they have brought from Priene, Teos and Ephesus, over two hundred cases of sculptures and other relics, all of which are to be arranged in the British Museum. While reading of these things, and also of the liberal doings of the French, the Russians and the Germans in the same way, we cannot help wondering when we are to have our own great museums in our wealthy capitals and begin to vie with the people of other countries in these achievements. Our citizens are as capable of enjoying such things as any other in the world, and if they once got up the suitable building, our rich travelers would soon stock it with curiosities. All the Mesopotamian "mounds" are not by any means used up, and one or two of these, to be had for a few thousand dollars, would furnish the finest kind of materials to begin with.

The *Express* states that the Democratic divisions will soon end, that those divisions are entirely upon the surface, and that "reasonable concessions will be made all round." The wish is father to the thought. We have shown elsewhere reasons for adhering to our original conviction that this new league means serious mischief to the "Ring." Perhaps the *Express* has still the leading facts to learn in reference to the trial, sentence—and we hope shortly to add *execution*—of some notorious corruptionists and Judges!

This new affair of the Prince of WALES is not a very inviting subject to discuss—although the circumstances necessarily attract public attention to it. The Prince's letters to Lady MORDAUNT—brilliant productions of genius, no doubt—were found by Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT about a year ago, but they formed only one of his reasons for instituting a suit of divorce. The lady's own confessions led to her detection. As regards the Prince, his denial of guilt must be received as conclusive—he may be a very foolish person, but it is unnecessary to suppose that he would voluntarily appear as a witness and commit perjury. The London *Times* appears to have taken the trouble to inform the Prince that he is not like his father. There is no one to whom the news will give less surprise than the Prince himself. He would probably pronounce the life of his father to have been on the whole very "slow" and "stoopid." However, he is able to judge whether in volcanic times like these, the people of England are likely to respect a King who is caught writing letters to other men's wives, and in various ways bringing scandal upon the nation. "ALBERT P." has made a lasting contribution to royal literature.

Speaker BLAINE has written a letter referring to the expenditures of General GRANT's Administration as compared with those of Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. BLAINE denies that the President is chargeable with disbursing more of the public money during his first year of office than Mr. JOHNSON did during his last, and gives figures in support of this statement. The Speaker further alludes to the increase of receipts from taxation, and the confidence which may be felt in Congress with regard to economy and efficiency in the public service. Mr. BLAINE's letter is cheerful and well timed.

There appears to be considerable mystery in regard to proposed California legislation for the benefit of the Chinese. Some time ago it was stated that the Chinamen were maltreated and cheated in a very gross manner, and this in spite of the careful watch kept over their interests and safety by the "Six Companies," an organization with its headquarters in China. To obviate these difficulties, a plan was suggested by the House Committee on coolie emigration, to organize a State Police, with a branch in every town with a hundred or more Chinese inhabitants. The expense was to be met by a special tax on every Chinaman of $5, and every Chinese woman $3 per month. The main effect of this measure would seem to be, as we stated at the time, to provide valuable offices for an army of needy politicians, and so the idea was generally regarded. Now, however, the question is introduced in a new light. The Chinese, says the Committee, need protection from the "Six Companies," who have imported three-fourths of them as coolies, from which relation the latter desire to escape, but are unable. The companies work, it is added, in secret to compel the performance of coolie labor contracts, and set the judicial power at defiance. Perhaps before long the real motives of this benevolent legislative movement may be discovered—at present the statements in regard to it are contradictory, and open to suspicion.

General BADEAU, in his article on "Our Relations with England," in a monthly magazine, seems to have fallen into an extraordinary mistake. He adopts a quotation—from what source we are not informed—which runs thus: "The *Spectator*, whose circulation is among the class which was most unfriendly to America during the war, and whose prejudices were faithfully represented by the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*," &c. If this is meant to convey the impression that the *Spectator* was ever unfriendly to America, or was on the same side as the other journals named, a great injustice is done to it. General BADEAU cannot but remember, if he looks back a little, that the *Spectator* was as strongly on the side of the Union as any American journal that exists. It seems rather hard to wage a gallant fight in support of a particular cause, and then be accused of espousing the cause of the enemy.

Finance in Congress.

[Communicated.]

It is just a twelvemonth since the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported to the House a resolution, which was adopted with great unanimity, affirming the obligation and purpose of the Government to pay its bonds in gold, according to their true intent and meaning. Under the impulse of that resolution Five-twenties advanced four per cent. on the London market in a single day, and in the interval between the introduction and passage of the measure, the advance was nine per cent. On Monday last, being nearly the anniversary of that financial victory, the House, by a vote of 110 to 73, instructed its Committee to report a bill adding $50,000,000 to the unredeemed and overdue promises of the nation; and for this measure also, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means gave his vote, in company with several of his colleagues. At a time of profound peace, when the revenues are so ample that the Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to ask authority of Congress to make application of his surplus, the popular branch of that body proposes to levy a forced loan of fifty millions upon the people, and this while a similar loan of three hundred and fifty millions, levied under the pressing necessities of war, and when the life of the nation was in peril, is utterly unprovided for. We give to these circulating and broken promises the polite name of "legal tenders," but they are in reality a forced loan, and nothing else. No people ever submitted voluntarily, and with their eyes open, to such a tax as that which is now proposed, alike without excuse and without equivalent. When the existing greenbacks were issued, the American Government had nothing to pledge to its citizens in requital for their patriotic service, but its promises and its honor. The new notes will be showered upon the country at a time when the Treasury is overflowing with revenues derived from burdensome taxes—revenues which, if judiciously applied, would speedily rid us of our past-due paper, and give the country a solid and healthy circulation based on real money.

While at one end of the Capitol the representatives of the people have been thus occupied, the friends of the Administration at the other end are pushing forward a bill for funding debts not yet due at a lower rate of interest. With what prospect of success such a measure could now be launched, will be readily understood by those who know the sensitiveness of American credit in European markets, and who appreciate the shock which will be given to it by this new declaration in favor of prolonged or voluntary bankruptcy. European bankers express the greatest surprise that the American Government having the remedy in its own hands should postpone the adoption of measures for the resumption of specie payments. They recognize the fact, if we do not, that a debased currency is the most burdensome and unequal of taxes, unsettling all values and making prosperous industry impossible. That a nation having a surplus revenue should submit to be thus burdened, is an anomaly in the history of finance. Who are the nations with whom we thus consent to rank ourselves? They are Russia, Austria, Italy, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Hayti—countries deeply if not hopelessly in debt, and which with every year's expenditures create new deficits, to be covered by the succeeding Budget. The three first named are struggling to free themselves from their embarrassing position, but they are without the resources of territory and population which make our emancipation easy.

Astounding as is this new declaration of national bankruptcy, the source from which it comes is yet more noteworthy. An analysis of the vote shows that from the New-England States there was one voice for, to twenty-three against it; we need hardly mention that the affirmative vote was General BUTLER's. From the Middle States there were eight votes, for to thirty-three against it; from the Western States sixty for, to nine against; and in the Southern States thirty-four for, to five against; while from the gold-producing States of California and Nevada the vote was equally divided, two members being for and two against an expansion of the currency, which is directly hostile to their principal industry.

From the West and South, therefore, is to come the expansive movement which will help to impoverish the country, and put the redemption of our bonds in peril. What motive have they to do this? None whatever. On the contrary, the West is, of all sections, the most deeply interested in having contraction, and an early resumption of specie payments; and this for the obvious reason that it has already returned to the specie standard in the sale of its great staple. The domestic price of wheat is fixed in European markets, and it is fixed in gold; but the price of gold is fixed here, and from natural and artificial causes it is unduly depressed; naturally, by having been reduced from the rank of money to that of merchandise and limited demand; artificially, by the continued sales from the public Treasury. The farmer is therefore forced to sell his wheat at the low standard of gold and to buy back his labor, his tools, his fertilizers, his transportation and his living at the artificially high prices created by a debased money. Thus he is made to pay tribute to other producing sections by the difference between the premium on gold and the average advance in prices of all commodities which he consumes. Gold is the measure of what he sells, paper of what he buys, and the premium on gold does not adequately express the loss in purchasing power which the currency has sustained. Nor is the former any better off in the purchase of foreign products, since the latter are burdened by an excessive tariff, imposed in the vain attempt to counteract the extravagance which a bad currency has entailed on all producing interests. The products of the East not being exported, are not subjected to the gold standard, the prices of them rule higher in consequence. The West, therefore, can lose nothing and would gain much by the adoption of measures to hasten the resumption of specie payments; and an intelligent view of their own position should lead them to favor contraction rather than expansion. We have something to say regarding the demand of the West and South for more circulating medium, but we must defer it to another occasion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The performances of to-night and to-morrow afternoon will be the last for the Winter season in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK is to participate, as he leaves town directly after for an extended tour through the country. It is a fitting occasion to say a few words respecting Mr. WALLACK'S acting and the service that his management has afforded to the theatre-going public. Of the first, it is only just to affirm that he has never before, to our mind, appeared to such good advantage as during his present engagement. A manliness, a mellow ease and a *bonhomie* have been added to the exact study and careful elaboration that were not lacking to them before, with the result of making his dramatic pictures agreeable companions as well as praiseworthy works of art. Mr. WALLACK'S *Colonel White*, his *Jack Poyntz*, and his *Chalcote*, like good wine, leave a pleasant remembrance, and like it they were always tasteful and exhilarating. Excellence in the histrionic art, in by far the majority of cases, arises from continued and earnest devotion to its practice under favorable circumstances. Mr. WALLACK'S uncommon natural advantages have been improved and ripened by just such propitious study, and that in the best attainable school. Hence he has always something thorough and fresh and bright to convey, and never wearies either by crudity or conventionality. There have been few artists in our day whose personations have been at once so enjoyable and so worthy of intelligent praise; and in the vein of light and eccentric comedy, Mr. WALLACK is not only unsurpassed, but is without a rival. We account it fortunate for New-York that so fine an artist should have his home within her walls; and the felicitation is heightened by Mr. WALLACK'S undeniable superiority as a manager. His touch for the pulse of the public is that of a master; and he has taste and imagination enough, while always meeting the popular demand, to keep everything that is done on his stage at a mark high enough to be satisfactory even to the cultivated and fastidious. This is a rare managerial virtue, and it helps, among other things, to account for a rare success; and this, in a measure, the patrons of the stage in our sister cities will now have some opportunity to appreciate, as well as the favorite manager's capital acting. We cordially wish Mr. WALLACK abundant success on his provincial tour, and a happy return to the circle of his friends and townsmen.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The benefit performance of M. GIRREBEUCK is to occur at the Theatre Francais this evening. "La Dame Blanche" will be sung.

Musical.

CONCERTS IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

Mme. ELENA LANARI, assisted by Miss J. E. BULL, Miss MARKSTEIN and Messrs. HILL, BECKET and MORA, gave a "Farewell Concert" at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. Dr. BERGE being ill Mr. DRIESSLER supplied his place as accompanist. Mme. LANARI has a well-trained voice, and sang acceptably, while Miss BULL gave general satisfaction in a song by ABT and a subsequent *encore*. Mr. MORA, in response to an *encore*, gave an extemporaneous rendering of SCHUBERT'S "Ave Maria" on the organ, with real feeling and good effect. Mr. MORA is a good and skillful organist, though we should like to hear him in something besides the popular but rather "trashy" music of the day. The remainder of the artists filled their parts most acceptably.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. S. P. WARREN, assisted by Mr. W. H. BECKET, gave the fifth of his organ recitals at Association Hall. The programme was an exceedingly good one, embracing selections from such masters as BACH, HAYDN, MENDELSSOHN, MOZART and SCHUMANN. It is almost unnecessary to say that each *morceau* received that judicious and conscientious interpretation which Mr. WARREN always takes pains to give. The andante from MOZART'S symphony in E flat was the gem of the afternoon, for beauty and simple, yet rich harmony, while a chromatic fantasia in A minor exhibited Mr. WARREN'S complete control of the pedals.

The Proposed Reception to Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

At noon yesterday the Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to tender a reception to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on his approaching visit to this City, held a second meeting in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The meeting was presided over by Alderman MILLER. It was announced that a dispatch had been received from Mr. SEWARD, who is at present in Baltimore, stating that he would be in New-York at 6 o'clock on to-morrow (Friday) evening. He will remain at the Astor House, where he will be waited upon by a sub-Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. WOLTMAN, ROBINSON and GALVIN. It is contemplated to give the distinguished guest a banquet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but at present the Committee do not seem to be certain whether he will accept this testimonial of their regard.

The "City of Boston"—No Tidings of the Missing Steamer.

Up to a late hour last evening no news in relation to the missing steamer *City of Boston* had been received by the agent of the Inman line in this City. Men of high nautical authority (among others Commodore J. J. ALMY, U. S. Navy) entertain the idea that the steamer may have been disabled in her machinery and compelled to take wide sea room, under canvass, in which case her not being heard from would not indicate a disaster. There is still hope that she will soon be heard from. The following is the list of passengers on the *City of Boston*, booked at Halifax: W. E. Potter, Captain W. Forbes, Mr. Laconte, T. K. Robinson, Captain Hamilton, J. Allan, A. K. Douce, E. Billing, Mrs. Keldape and infant 13 months old, J. B. Young, Mr. Boker, lady and two children, Mrs. Orange and child, J. Barrow, Walter Barrow, P. Power, Jr., Captain Sterling, lady, infant and nurse; Jas. N. Paint, Miss F. Paint, F. A. Knox, W. M. Murray, C. B. Silver, E. J. Kenny, John Thompson, Deputy Assistant-Surveyor of Stores; Lieutenant Orange and female servant, John D. Purdy, C. Fisher, T. K. Montgomery, W. M. Parks. Steerage: Jas. Holland, J. Grooves, Mary A. Erskine, Patrick Cassidy, Geo. Rowling, James McClain and wife.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Mr. Whittemore—His Resignation Received—Further Debate on the Case of the Colored Senator Elect—Civil Rights and the Chinese—Anti-Inflation Resolution in the Senate—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. WHITTEMORE cheated the House out of its just dues to-day. Its dues were the expulsion of the inculpated member. But it was not the fault of Mr. WHITTEMORE. It was the fault of the reprehensible fact that the parliamentary precedents of the House are on the side of the unfortunate doctrine that the House has no power whatever to punish any member for any conduct by which he may have disgraced himself and the body with which he acts, provided he chooses to tender his resignation before the House can administer the punishment. So Mr. WHITTEMORE, acting in accordance with the intimations given last night, had prepared his resignation in advance; and when he took the floor to-day to make his final defence, he sent simultaneously a copy of his letter of resignation to the Speaker, and the dispatch of Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, accepting the same. He had uttered but a sentence or two of his defence when the sharp rap of the Speaker's gavel interrupted him, and he was informed that, in consequence of his resignation, he was no longer a member of the House, and could only proceed by unanimous consent. This at once brought up the question whether the resignation was of effect sufficient to deprive the House of the power of enforcing the resolution of expulsion. After a half hour's explanatory debate, and the citation of the proceedings of GILBERT and MATTESON, the House decided to sustain the Speaker's ruling that the member was no longer a member, and a resolution of expulsion could not therefore be enforced, although the warning voices of BANKS and DAWES were heard against the sanction of the grave doctrine that the House has no control over the offences of its members, and that resignations must of necessity be accepted whenever offered. General BANKS forcibly held that there had never been a resignation without the implied consent of the House; otherwise the House was at the mercy of factionists and transgressors. But the House held to the technical precedents of the past, and laid the resolution of expulsion on the table, and adopted instead a resolution declaring that the conduct of Mr. WHITTEMORE was unworthy a member of the House and deserving its severe condemnation. This closed the drama, save a little grotesque interlude in the shape of a squabble over WHITTEMORE'S vacant seat between BENTON and FARNSWORTH, BENTON claiming that he was to have it by virtue of an arrangement with its late occupant, and FARNSWORTH claiming it by virtue of a bargain with the Doorkeeper. The latter proved to be the better title, and all that remains of the drama is the sensation it has produced. Mr. WHITTEMORE is not especially crestfallen, as he addressed a religious gathering here to-night. No one believes him a corrupt man, and the result is quite as much due to his unfortunate defence as to the gravity of the offence with which he stood charged. He is considering the question of becoming a candidate for reëlection.

FURTHER CADET INVESTIGATIONS.

The Military Committee was this morning engaged chiefly in considering what action they should propose in case Mr. WHITTEMORE'S resignation should be declared of effect. Their decision is seen in the final action of the House. Later in the day they met and examined a gentleman from New-York, named HOLDEN, whose son was nominated to West Point by Mr. GOLLADY, of Kentucky. Money is said to have passed in this case, but Mr. GOLLADY avers his ability to prove that none ever came to him, and that if any was ever paid it was without his knowledge or consent. One or two other reports are expected to-morow, possibly that of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, whose case is somewhat similar to that of Mr. WHITTEMORE, so far as the use of money for political purposes is concerned. The legal *status* of the cadets appointed in this manner was brought to the attention of the Attorney-General by General GRANT over a year ago, and Mr. EVARTS gave his opinion that the cadets having been sworn into the military and naval service of the United States, could not be displaced except by action of Congress.

THE CASE OF THE COLORED SENATOR ELECT.

The Whittemore audience of the House, as soon as that excitement had passed away in the Representative Hall, repaired to the Senate to be spectators of the less excitement, the expected admission of a colored Senator. But, owing to the tactics of the Democratic minority, the well-dressed audience was not gratified, and they were obliged to turn away disappointed, for Mr. REVELS was not admitted to a seat. Mr. SAULSBURY argued the case at great length in opposition to the course, and consumed nearly all of the time up to the hour of adjournment. The point on which the opposition mainly objects to Mr. REVELS is that he is not a citizen, or rather that he has not been for the last nine years, the constitutional requirement for a Senator. In reply to this, Mr. WILLIAMS made a short argument, which hardly did him credit—to wit, that Mr. REVELS had a preponderance of white blood, and could not be considered a negro within the meaning of the law. Mr. CAMERON argued very pointedly that they were citizens by a higher law, that of having fought for and helped save the Union. It is doubtful whether the debate will be finished to-morrow. The Democrats show a strong disposition to protract the debate, and throw all the obstructions possible in the way of a speedy solution of the case.

CIVIL RIGHTS—THE CHINESE.

An important bill from the Judiciary Committee was considered in the Senate to-day for some time, without, however, any action on it. The object of the bill is to extend the provisions of the Civil Rights bill to aliens. It is intended the more particularly to hit California, and to meet the case of the Chinese. It provides that no tax or charge shall be imposed by a State upon any person immigrating through or from a foreign country, which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person emigrating to such State from any other foreign country; and any State law in conflict with the act is declared void.

ANTI-INFLATION RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

Secretary BOUTWELL achieved a decided victory in the Senate to-day. He is most earnestly working towards the end of improving the credit of the Government, and, though he may not have been the author of Judge WILLIAMS' anti-inflation resolution to-day, it was nevertheless a strong reinforcement of his efforts to appreciate our securities and secure the passage of his Funding bill. The sentiment of the Senate was very strongly indicated by the fact that the resolution passed almost unanimously, not even a division being demanded. So the efforts of the House will come to naught, and that body will accept the Senate Currency bill, which transforms the three per cents into national bank notes. There was some talk early in the week about the Southern and Western members of both Houses joining their forces and pushing through by force of number their inflations proposition, but it seems their numbers are not sufficient, and there will be no inflation this session.

THE ALASKA FUR AND FISHERY QUESTION.

The Alaska fur and fishery question was considered in the House Commerce Committee to-day, but was not disposed of, as was anticipated. The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the Committee and urged the adoption of his proposition to manage the business by Treasury agents. He answered the objections against the Government engaging in what appeared a commercial business by showing that the Government owed a national and political duty to the inhabitants of the seal islands, to protect them and care for them, and could not depute it to any individual or body of individuals, as is proposed in the counter proposition before the Committee. He thought that in time the fisheries would be very valuable, especially when, as would certainly be the case, the whole business of dressing and manufacturing the furs would be done in the United States instead of in England, as is now the case. The Committee will dispose of the question at a subsequent meeting.

THE OFFICERS OF THE MONARCH.

Captain COMMERELL and his aid of the iron-clad *Monarch* are meeting with a very cordial reception in the National Capital. Last night they were entertained very handsomely at a brilliant select private party given by General and Mrs. A. J. MEYER. To-day a lunch was spread in Captain COMMERELL'S honor at the Navy Yard by Admiral and Mrs. DAHLGREN, and to-night he is jointly at the President's levee and Mrs. THORNTON'S reception. To-morrow the Secretary of the Navy, the members of the Cabinet, the Naval Committee of the two Houses and a party of unofficials, ladies and gentlemen, will visit Annapolis to inspect the *Monarch*, and will be entertained on board her. Captain COMMERELL is a genial, off-hand fellow, with a head full of hard common sense, and a jacket full of decorations and orders, all actually won in his gallant career.

THE BOLIVIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Commerce Committee of the Senate, at their meeting to-day, decided to report favorably on the bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company. The incorporators are GEORGE E. CHURCH, WM. H. REYNOLDS, JEROME B. CHAFFEE, S. L. M. BARLOW and others. The capital stock of the Company is $1,000,000, in shares of $500 each, and the power is given them to build and own steam and other vessels and employ the same in navigation between the United States and upon the rivers and navigable waters of Bolivia and Brazil. A few unimportant amendments were agreed upon, principally protective of the interest of the Government.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Prominent New-Hampshire politicians are leaving here to attend to the approaching contest in that State. Senator PATTERSON left to-night, Senator CRAGIN goes to-morrow, and Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY, WM. E. CHANDLER and others leave in a few days. Recent advices from the State are to the effect that the issues are becoming more defined, and that many of the elements which at first entered into the struggle have been eliminated. The Republicans are quite confident of being able to carry the State by a good majority. DAWES, BINGHAM, FITCH, Senator NYE and several others will speak in the State this week and next.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

WILLIAM ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the Senate Postal Committee this morning in opposition to the Postal Telegraph bill. He gave numerous figures and statistics to show that the Government cannot profitably enter in the business of telegraphy. The Committee, in their report, say that the reason why there is not more telegraphy in this country is because the rates are too high. The figures are all against this assertion. He also stated that wherever a Government had tried this, it has proved an annoyance, a loss and a failure.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MONTANA.

The Senate Committee on Territories heard an argument to-day from a delegation of the friends of Governor ASHLEY, of Montana. Mr. POTTS' name is before the Senate to succeed Mr. ASHLEY, and the object of this Committee was to secure a rejection of POTTS and retention of Mr. ASHLEY. The Committee heard their statement and will make their report in a short time. Whether General POTTS is confirmed or not, there is no prospect of the retention of Mr. ASHLEY. That seems to be the decision in high quarters.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LANDS WITHDRAWN.

Instructions have been issued to the Surveyor-General at Helena, Montana, to withdraw the lands reserved by the President of the United States at Fort Shaw, in Lewis and Clark Counties, Montana, on the 11th of January last. This reservation embraces forty-six square miles.

REVENUE PROSECUTIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Complaint has been made that Collector BAILEY has multiplied prosecutions in New-York. The District-Attorney has therefore been advised to consolidate them when the public interest would not thereby be prejudiced.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 10 were as follows: Boston, $392,120; New-York, $3,938,000; Philadelphia, $128,710; Baltimore, $193,825; New-Orleans, (5th to 12th inst.,) $207,955. Total, $4,860,619.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Information has reached Commissioner DELANO of the seizure of KILPATRICK'S distillery at Chattanooga, Tenn., by revenue officers. Three hundred barrels of whisky were seized.

COST OF PRINTING PUBLIC SECURITIES.

It appears from an official statement that the amounts paid to the several bank note companies for printing notes, bonds and fractional currency, since and during the year 1862, were as follows:

American Bank Note Company	$2,014,006
National	1,594,529
Continental	554,368
Union	5,040
Total	$4,167,943

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

Mr. CAMERON presented the memorial of a Committee of the Common Council and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking Congress to coöperate with the movement for a centennial celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, and to fix the place therefor. Referred.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House amendment to the Political Disability bill was concurred in.

Mr. WILSON asked unanimous consent to enter a motion to reconsider the vote. Mr. FOWLER objected and the motion was deferred until to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. POMEROY—For the sale of the Great and Little Osage Reservations in Kansas, the removal of the Osage Indians and for other purposes. Laid on the table, the Committee having reported on the subject.

By Mr. HARLAN—To aid in the construction of the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were introduced and agreed to as follows:

By Mr. CHANDLER—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have examined the unfinished construction known as the Marine Hospital building, at New-Orleans, with a view to the cost of completing the same, and the substitution of other hospital accommodations at that port.

By Mr. SAULSBURY—Calling upon the President for a copy of any commission or authority issued to Brigadier-General AMES as Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and in the absence of such authority, to inform the Senate under what authority he has acted in that capacity.

NON-EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following resolution which was agreed to without a division:

Resolved, That to add to the present irredeemable paper currency of the country would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payments, to encourage and foster the spirit of speculation, to aggravate the evils produced by frequent and sudden fluctuations of values; to depreciate the credit of the nation, and to check the healthful tendency of legitimate business; to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis. And, therefore, in the opinion of the Senate, the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. It was agreed to by a party vote, yeas 49, nays 9.

Mr. POMEROY inquired whether the bill proposed to alter the law relating to the descent of property of foreigners, or to extend to them the right of petition.

Mr. STEWART replied that the bill had nothing to do with these things; that its sole object was the protection of life and property. The bill was then laid aside in consequence of the expiration of the morning hour.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Funding bill was taken up at the request of Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. FENTON then said that upon the soundest maxims of finance a bill for the refunding of the public debt would naturally seem to follow instead of precede the appropriation of the public credit. Strictly speaking, public credit is more properly the cause than the effect. No nation can be exempt from the necessity of borrowing. Public credit is no less essential in peace than in war. The history of Great Britain shows that the faithful fulfillment of her obligations has enabled her to borrow at three per cent. interest, and we are now paying six per cent. But if our public credit were what it ought to be, we could convert our debt into four or four and a half per cent. securities. He hoped the present bill would be amended as he would propose, so as to authorize a single bond at four and a half per cent. in the sum of one thousand or twelve hundred millions, not taxable by Federal, State or local authority, payable in not less than forty and not more than fifty years, at the same time, while retiring the five-twenty and ten-forty bonds, effect a gradual contraction by the gradual absorption of the greenbacks in the new securities, which would result in the resumption of specie payment. He did not deem the present rate of taxation essential to the accomplishment of this result. He thought it was now the duty of the Government to relieve the people from the excessive burdens they at present sustain. Taxation should be so regulated as not to trench upon the capital value of property, but only upon revenue. If we suffer the law to remain unchanged, we actually augment the burdens of the people; to retain the same virtual taxation we must decrease the nominal rate. He believed that the interests of the people even required a positive reduction, not only in the nominal but in the virtual rate of taxation. The system of taxation should also be simplified so that it should apply to few sources, and select the luxuries rather than the necessities of life. In answer to the position of the Senator from Indiana, (MORTON,) who held that the country had not too much currency and that resumption could take place upon the present volume, he said, in fact there is a redundancy of the currency which causes gold to steadily flow abroad, and for this reason the proper proportion to enable resumption cannot be retained. The Senator from Indiana also reasoned that the currency should expand with our growth in territory and population, and stated the amount of circulation before the war at $450,000,000, and further, that our circulation had increased a fifth and our population by nine millions. Mr. FENTON replied that if the first be made the test it would require a volume of only $540,000,000, and if the second, it would not require more than $600,000,000, and yet we have seven hundred million; and if the amount of gold necessary to maintain redemption were added it would give us nine hundred or a thousand millions, or double the amount of the estimate of the Senator from Indiana of what existed ten years ago. He stated that the fallacy of these arguments is that they make no account of the value of the currency. They treat it as something which is needed to the full extent to which it can be absorbed by the country. Finally he deemed the success of the funding scheme desirable, although it would be, in his judgment, greatly improved by the amendment he had indicated. It is desirable not only because it would involve a reduction of interest, but because it would put an end to the clamor which threatens to violate the public faith and impair the public credit.

Mr. PATTERSON then delivered a speech upon financial topics, in which he showed the necessity of a circulation which should either be gold or redeemable in gold, and that there was a national limit to such circulation; that an overissue of paper depreciated its value and raised prices, and that, by the creation of two currencies of different values, an engine for speculation was started, and that a return to specie payments afforded the only solid basis of business.

THE COLORED SENATOR ELECT.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. PATTERSON'S remarks, the Mississippi subject was taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. STOCKTON to refer the credentials of Mr. REVELS to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY discussed the question of the alleged election and the evidence of it, and said he supported the proposed reference upon the higher and broader ground which was entertained by his political associates in the Senate, that under the Constitution he (REVELS) was not eligible to a seat in the Senate on the ground of a want of citizenship. He denied that any claim to eligibility could be established by the Civil Rights bill or the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, because the Constitution required nine years' previous citizenship of applicants for seats in the Senate, and the requisite nine years since the enactment of the legislation referred to had not elapsed. But it was claimed that Mr. REVELS was a citizen prior to this legislation. The answer to that was that the Dred-Scott decision was, at the time of its delivery, the only authoritative exposition of the Constitution on the point that a negro or mulatto was not such a citizen of the United States as was contemplated at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The principle involved in this decision, he said, had been endorsed by all the Radical legislation, because the Civil Rights bill and the Fourteenth Amendment were based upon the conviction of Congress that at the time of the Dred-Scott decision free negroes and free mulattoes were not citizens of the United States. He then went on to argue that it was not competent for any one State to make a citizen of the United States, consequently if Mr. REVELS had ever voted in Ohio, of which there was no evidence, it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. In conclusion, he remarked he had but little hope for the future of his country. He would avert, if possible, this threatened calamity; he would preserve to our white posterity this heritage bequeathed by our honored and noble country to their white descendants. He recognized, however, that his own efforts would not avail, and therefore, in resuming his seat, he would utter his solemn protest against this proceeding, in behalf of a revolutionized country.

Mr. DRAKE, during the remarks of Mr. SAULSBURY, made the statement that REVELS was neither a negro nor a mulatto, but an octoroon, and that he made the statement out of compassion for the mental sufferings of his friend (Mr. SAULSBURY) upon the probability of his being compelled to associate in the Senate with a jet, black negro.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied that he was not aware of having manifested any feeling of suffering in regard to the admission of the proposed Senator, but being governed by the principle involved, his opposition to the admission of an octoroon was based on the same grounds upon which he had endeavored to prevent the fulfillment of the dearest wish of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. DRAKE,) which was the admission of a negro.

Mr. HOWARD believed the proof of Mr. REVELS' election to be conclusive, and that the only issue now was upon the acceptance or rejection of him as a member on account of the color of his skin. It was urged that he (REVELS) was of African descent and therefore had not been a citizen of the United States for nine years. It was not denied that he was a native-born inhabitant of the United States, nor was it pretended that he was a slave. He (Mr. HOWARD) maintained that every person born in the United States, and who had not been a slave, was a citizen; that nativity imparted citizenship in all countries. He would carry this doctrine so far as to assert that even a black man born a slave was to be held to be a citizen from his birth. Such a one had always owed allegiance to the United States, and allegiance and citizenship were correlative terms. The Dred-Scott decision, in his opinion, was a partisan decision, the purpose of which was to establish, by judicial decision, for all time to come, the legality, the rightfulness, and even the piety of slavery, and it had sunk, if not into oblivion, then into eternal derision and contempt. He saw in this election of a colored man to this seat, formerly filled by JEFF. DAVIS, that which he believed would gladden the heart of every lover of freedom.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that Chief Justice TANEY expressly limited the Dred Scott decision to those with pure African blood in their veins, and whose ancestors had been sold as slaves; but was there any evidence that the ancestors of Mr. REVELS were included in this category? On the contrary it had appeared in the discussion that REVELS was a man with a large proportion of white blood, and it followed, necessarily, that some of his ancestors were not slaves. Upon the whole, in view of all the authorities, legal and otherwise, REVELS had always been a citizen of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON narrated the particulars of an interview between himself and JEFFERSON DAVIS just prior to the war, and before the latter had left the Senate, during which he declared to DAVIS his own conviction that slavery would have ceased from the moment the first gun was fired upon the flag of the country, and that his (DAVIS') seat would some day, in the justice of God, be occupied by a negro. Mr. CAMERON said he had lived to see his assertion verified, and he now wished to remind the Senate how much this colored race had served us in the war, and he was compelled to say this, in view of the attempts of the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. WILLIAMS,) to argue that this man (REVELS) had more white than black blood in his veins. A consideration of that kind was unworthy of any Senator, in view of the great services of the colored soldier; and he (CAMERON) believed the tide of war would have gone against us had it not been for the 250,000 negroes who came to the rescue.

Without action upon the question the Senate, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings opened in the House in the presence of an immense throng in the galleries and corridors.

THE CASE OF MR. WHITTEMORE.

Mr. LOGAN called for the regular order of business, which the Speaker declared to be the resolution for the expulsion of the member from the First District of South Carolina, and on which Mr. LOGAN was entitled to the floor for one hour.

Mr. LOGAN said he would yield all but five minutes of his time to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. WHITTEMORE therefore rose, and in a voice free from tremor or agitation, commenced to read the defence. He had not read more than a few sentences till he was interrupted by the Speaker, who, rising, said:

The Chair is greatly embarrassed by the receipt of a communication which the gentleman from South Carolina has this moment sent to the desk, and conceives it his duty to call the attention of the House to it in order that the House may take such proceeding thereon as may be proper in the circumstances. The Clerk will read the communication.

Mr. WHITTEMORE—I ask suspension of the reading of that communication until I make such remarks as I propose.

The SPEAKER—The chair must order the reading of it in order that his own conduct may be entirely within the rules of the House.

Mr. WHITTEMORE—I recall the paper until I make some remarks.

The SPEAKER—That cannot be done. It is the duty of the Chair to lay before the House the communication, and the Clerk will read it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I inclose the following communication addressed by telegram on the 23d inst. to the Governor of South Carolina, resigning my seat in Congress, and the telegram accepting the same. Please lay them before the House, and notify them I am no longer a member of that body. Very respectfully, yours,

B. F. WHITTEMORE.

Then follow copies of the telegram to the Governor of South Carolina resigning his seat, and of the telegram from the Governor accepting the same, both dated Feb. 23.

Mr. WHITTEMORE rose to speak, when the Speaker stated that it was not within the province of the Chair to recognize any other than a member of the House. If the judgment of the House be that the gentleman shall have unanimous consent to proceed, it will be for the House, not for the Chair, so to determine.

Mr. LOGAN said that the precedents had been that where a member of the House resigns it depended on the House to determine whether that fact concluded the question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point that a copy of the telegram from the Governor of South Carolina was no evidence of the acceptance of the resignation.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and decided that the resignation was a voluntary matter and needed no acceptance.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that if Mr. WHITTEMORE was not member enough to speak, he certainly was not member enough to be expelled.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, it being for the House, not for the Chair, to determine whether a resolution should be adopted.

Mr. BANKS thought that the House would be led into a great difficulty if it accepted the doctrine that a member could resign his seat without the consent of the House. There was no better principle of parliamentary law established either in England or this country than that a member of a parliamentary body cannot resign without the consent of the House, express or implied. The very constitution of the body required that that view should be taken, and all the cases that had arisen in the House were consistent with that rule. The House would escape its present difficulty if it allowed the gentleman from South Carolina to speak in his own behalf. He would thus assume to be a member of the House, and the House could vote as it pleased on the resolution.

The Speaker remarked that the uniform practice of the House had been the reverse of the principle indicated by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The case of MATTESON in the Thirty-fourth Congress was directly in point. Even in the Forty-first Congress, already the Secretary of the Treasury and the Minister to France had resigned their seats in the House, and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself went through the same process when he was elevated to the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts.

Mr. BANKS submitted that in those cases the consent of the House was implied, and insisted that if this House established the precedent that any member could cease to be a member without its consent it would destroy the character of the House, and that it ought not to be permitted.

Mr. LOGAN asked that the House should determine whether or not Mr. WHITTEMORE was now a member.

The SPEAKER said that in accordance with the uniform practice of the House, from the foundation of the Government, he had ceased to recognize Mr. WHITTEMORE as a member of the House, and the way to test the sense of the House on the subject was to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. LOGAN said he would not do so.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he would do so *pro forma*.

Mr. COX moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to.

The Speaker mentioned, as an additional precedent, the resignation of the members from the Southern States at a time when there were the highest reasons of State and national importance against accepting their resignations.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, regarded this as a point of vital importance, and it seemed to him so dangerous a precedent to be established that a member could resign whether the House willed it or not, that he desired to put his opinion on the record against it. The Constitution clothed the House with power to punish a member, but if a member could escape punishment by merely resigning, whether the House willed it or not, all power to control the House was at an end. The House could be left at any moment without a quorum by a given number of members sending a paper of resignation to the desk. He did not understand that to be parliamentary law. He knew that resignations had heretofore been considered effective because there had been no occasion to question them. They had the implied assent of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, with the consent of Mr. LOGAN, moved that the resolution of expulsion be laid on the table. Agreed to without a division.

Thereupon Mr. LOGAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That B. F. WHITTEMORE, late member from the First District of South Carolina, did make appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in violation of the law, and that such appointments were influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and therefore is condemned as conduct unworthy of a representative of the people.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent that Mr. WHITTEMORE be heard on that resolution.

Mr. MORGAN objected.

The vote was taken on the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously—yeas 185, nays none. This vote ended the proceedings in the case.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, which was the signal for a general thinning out of the audience in the galleries.

The session of the Committee continued until 4 o'clock, when it got through the bill and rose and reported it to the House. All the amendments were agreed to in a bulk except that appropriating $91,000 for the Mint at Carson City, Nev., and that appropriating $14,500 for the Bureau of Education, on which separate votes were asked. Without disposing of these two the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

CUBA.

The Captain-General and the Volunteers—Recent Troubles in Cardenas—Firmness of Rodas—Skirmish with Filibusters—Execution of Cuban Prisoners—The Volunteers and the Greenwald Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

The irrepressible volunteers are beginning to "haul in their horns" to a certain extent, and they are no longer permitted to have their own way in everything. RODAS has not surrendered to them in a single instance, and if the Spaniards are once enabled to retire their troops from the seat of war, or if a respectable force of regulars should be quartered in Havana, the Government will quietly but firmly take the power once more in its own hands. RODAS will not permit the rabble to constitute itself Judge, jury, accuser and hangman. Seven volunteers who had committed various crimes, from attempts to assassinate to burglary, were sent by the last steamer to Spain as prisoners for Ceuta; among them was the Drum Major of the Seventh Battalion. Five members of the Fifth Volunteer Battalion who were connected with the cowardly and brutal assassination of GREENWALD, are in the Cabana; their friends go from house to house and threaten to wreak vengeance on the persons of such as should dare to declare against the assassins; but, nevertheless, I have no doubt that the Government will be enabled to accumulate sufficient testimony in order to shoot the principals connected with the assassination.

THE TROUBLE IN CARDENAS.

The row in Cardenas, or rather the one attempted, ended very ludicrously. The Governor and people demanded that the Government grant the necessary permission to hold a Fair, which was acceded to. But the Governor of Cardenas, instead of holding simply a Fair, sold permission to some gamblers to open their establishments, and monte, faro and other hazard games were openly carried on. The Captain-General heard of it, and immediately sent Colonel ARNAOR, the Governor, an order to hold himself in readiness, and report himself at Santiago de Cuba for further orders. The volunteers hearing of this action, sent a telegram to the Captain-General requesting him to annul his order, and declaring that they would not have any other Governor except the one who had just accepted bribes to allow gambling. The Governor himself telegraphed to the Captain-General that evening that 6,000 people, between volunteers and citizens, were then before the palace, all of them anxious that he (ARNAOR) should remain. RODAS replied coolly:

"Never mind the six thousand; you will take the first train in the morning and come to Havana, delivering your command on receipt of this. If anything is committed contrary to law in your city, I shall take measures to have the offenders seriously punished."

Did the volunteers rebel? Nothing of the sort. The commanders of the different volunteer battalions sent a telegram to RODAS on the following morning, disavowing on behalf of themselves and their commands any complicity in the telegram said to have been forwarded. RODAS grinned, and that ended the matter, except that Colonel ARNAOR, as an old friend and acquaintance of RODAS, has been more severely punished than any other officer would have been.

THE SCHOONER HERALD.

The Nassau schooner *Herald*, which drifted on the reefs near Gibarra on the 10th inst., during a heavy norther, had thirty-six Cubans on board, among them two colored men and a Chinaman. The expedition was commanded by General GOICURIA, of *Lillian*, &c., fame, and if the norther had not interfered, the schooner and her cargo would undoubtedly have been landed at Punta de Mulas. The Captain of the schooner was ELOY CAMACHO, the former Purser of the steamer *Comanditario*, which was captured by him, and then recaptured by the Spaniards, and is now doing duty as a gunboat under the name of the *Gorrion*. The Gibarra volunteers, after landing such arms from the wrecked schooner as they could get out, went in search of the filibusters, and managed to meet them at the Resbalona and Sierra de Socareno. They killed seven and captured four, who were executed at Holguin on the 14th inst. One of the four had been a clerk in the Havana Post Office, two were telegraph operators in Havana, and the fourth was a ship carpenter from Regla. After landing they were reinforced by ten Cubans, commanded by PRESCILLIANO CARDET, who was killed in the first encounter. The filibusters resisted bravely, killing two Gibarra volunteers and several soldiers, besides a number wounded. It is stated by the *Diario* that the remainder of the expedition was surrounded in the Sierra de Socareno, and that they would not be able to escape. Those who were shot stated that every man on disembarking took only a rifle and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

SANTA ANNA.

The veteran SANTA ANNA is still in the city. A plan is maturing to smuggle him out of the city by some means and enable him to reach Mexico. Should his friends attempt to do this, they would find but very little difficulty in carrying out the idea. Should this not be done, however, SANTA ANNA may be found within a few days in Nassau.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The new gunboats have replaced the men-of-war which have done duty as cruisers and blockaders. The *Astuto*, cruising on the south side, discovered an insurgent camp near Santa Cruz del Sur, and went there for troops. The gunboat could not go near enough to shell, so the troops were embarked on a lighter, a cannon placed on it, and the camp attacked on the morning of the 11th, resulting in the killing of two Cubans, the burning of several houses, and the capture of a Cuban yacht, which, as the *Diario* observes, caused great satisfaction in Santa Cruz, as this yacht had kept all passing merchant vessels in a continual state of alarm. How is this? The *Diario*, or any other Spanish journal, never mentioned that an old sailboat could frighten Spanish sailors, and that the Cuban squadron was no myth. But if the *Diario* would tell what it knows it would say that over twenty-five craft of different tonnage are making regular trips between Nassau, Jamaica, Hayti and the coasts of this island, and that some of them beat the Spanish Correo in the regularity of their trips.

THE GREENWALD MURDER.

Several volunteers have sent a communication to the *Diario*, in which they disclaim any complicity in this cowardly assassination, on behalf of themselves or the rest of the volunteers. Unfortunately they are on the wrong track, as ZAMORA and his bandit companions are sappers of the Fifth Volunteer Battalion. The writers of the article desire that the Consuls of all foreign nations in Havana, inform their Governments that, in the midst of very trying circumstances, the volunteers have always acted with great decorum and circumspection. I should like to know which Consul could or would say as much. It is true that the majority of the volunteers are good people and good citizens; among them are our most honorable merchants and artisans, but there is also a certain disturbing element among them composed of rogues, ignorant and uneducated members of the lower classes, who are nothing and nowhere in normal times, but who become notorious by word or deed during epochs of disturbance. If about fifty to one hundred men were expelled from most of the volunteer battalions, I have no hesitation in asserting that the volunteers would then compare favorably with any other body of citizen troops in the world. The presence of this low element, however, will always make them suspected. A new company has just been formed, composed of merchants and planters, and it has been added to the Second Light Infantry Battalion. This battalion relieves the Third Heavy Infantry, now doing duty in the Vuelta Abajo district this week.

QUASIMODO.

A Decree Granting Liberty to Negroes—Trial by Special Courts—A Junta in Santiago Broken Up.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The Captain-General has issued an important decree. It grants liberty to over 2,000 negroes, prisoners of war, who had been hired out to labor by the Government with the understanding that they were to become slaves after a certain date. The decree declares that every one who is willing to work can take care of himself, while the laws will protect all classes. The measure is warmly applauded by the Liberal and Progressive Parties. The Captain-General intends to issue a decree abolishing the privilege of trial by special courts hitherto enjoyed by persons in the army, navy and church, and by foreigners. This will do away with the tribunals of commerce for foreigners and others, and will strike at the root of a partial and unjust administration of the laws. The *Diario* publishes documents revealing the existence of a Cuban Junta in Santiago, which had for a long time assisted the insurgents with information and material of war. The members of the Junta, eighteen in number, were arrested, the charges against them were proved, and they have all been executed....Generals FERRER and CANTO have arrived here....General WEBB, accompanied by Consul-General BIDDLE, visited DE RODAS to-day.

The Fat Man's Reception.

The Fat Man's reception last evening was at least characteristic as far as its proportions were concerned. Certainly, Irving Hall has never been more densely crowded by the fat, fair and rotund of both sexes. The arrangements for the general gratification and dilectation of the guests were ample and generous. At 10 P. M. the strains of the band proclaimed the interesting fact to the assembling pleasure-seekers that the festivities were about to eventuate. Hereupon robes of rich, gaudy and plain colors, the softer side of humanity in paniers, high-heeled boots and chignon, with measured tread made the tour of the room accompanied by their equally joyous if more somberly-clad escorts. Towards 11 the throng became almost too dense for comfort. In fact, it was deemed necessary by the chargés d'affaires to issue an order prohibiting the admission of any more for a time at least. Dancing, the business for the nonce, was essayed with some show of success, the heavy weights joining in with what grace they might. All seemed happy, and bright smiles flitted across the rubicund visages of the ninety-one good natured mountains of humanity, under whose auspices the affair had been gotten up. The success of the reception was somewhat marred by the proceedings of one T. J. COE, who, for no apparent reason whatever, made a violent assault upon two unoffending representatives of the Press. He attempted to throw them down the stairs leading to the hat room, with so much evident desire to injure at least one of them, against whom, it has since been learned, he had a private pique, that those standing by interfered to prevent it. Every member of the Association seemed indignant at the conduct.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame at St. Petersburgh; A "Sunday Bill" Introduced into the House of Lords; Railroads in Japan; The Mordaunt Divorce Case—The Prince of Wales on the Stand; A Scheme for French Decentralization; The Domestic Policy Debate; The French Cable; An American Vessel Ashore on the Coast of France; Death of an English Bishop; Spain and Porto Rico; Expulsion of American Clergy from Rome; Proposed Withdrawal of Troops from Newfoundland; Washington's Birthday in Toronto; The Purchase Money of the Hudson Bay Territory; A Military Force to Proceed There.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; The Debate on the Cadetship Sale; The Case of Georgia; Report of the Joint Committee of Congress on Retrenchment; The Indiana Republican State Convention; The Connecticut Democratic State Convention; Woman Suffrage in Illinois.

General Topics.

Crime in Chicago; The Religious Press; Validity of Indiana Divorces; Affairs in Havana; The Greenwald Tragedy; Movements of Santa Anna; The Methodist Convention at Syracuse; The Missing *City of Boston*; The Loss of the Steamer *Emma*; Massacre of Indians by Colonel Baker; Ninety Women and Girls Killed; Terrible Battle Between the Crows and Sioux; A Card from W. J. Blackburn; The Recent Trotting Congress; Synopsis of the New Rules for the Government of Trotting in America.

Local Intelligence.

The Tobacco Trade—Resolutions Adopted; The Tea Trade of New-York; The Miseries of a Miser; The Addington Will; Sentence of the Murderer Reynolds; How Washington's Birthday was Celebrated; Meeting to Establish a Soldiers' Home; The Ice Crop of the Hudson; Count Von Bellow and his Exploits; Coal Declining in Price; New-Jersey Railroad Improvements.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—A Successful Farmer—How Much Corn Can be Raised on One Acre?—Montana Rye—Cheese Factories—American Silk Worms—Deep and Shallow Plowing; Brevities; The Poultry Yard—How to Breed for Profit.

Editorial Comments.

What Next; The Case of Georgia, The Kuklux Democracy and Kentucky Colored Vote; Justice for Our Needy Veterans; The Steamship *City of Boston*; The Spirit of New Virginia; Our Revenue Laws—The True Basis of Reform; The Death of Burlingame; The Slaughter of the Piegans.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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MARRIED.

BALDWIN—PUNCHARD.—In Andover, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at Christ Church, by Rev. James Thomson, Mr. HALL F. BALDWIN, of Yonkers, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH PUNCHARD, of Andover.

BURROWS—LEGGETT.—On Monday, Feb. 21, by Rev. M. French, JOHN BURROWS, of New-York, to ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. G. Leggett, of Stowmarket, England.

SINCLAIR—BUNKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., by Rev. J. Hall, D. D., JOHN SINCLAIR to FANNY COIT, eldest daughter of William E. Bunker, all of New-York.

DIED.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, JAMES B., eldest son of C. B. Camp, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 9[illegible] Columbia-st., corner Pineapple.

☞ New-Haven and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CENTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the City of San Francisco, HENRY CENTER, second son of E. Mary and the late Edward C. Center, aged 27 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday morning, 25th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

FARNHAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, after a brief illness, Captain ALBERT A. FARNHAM, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 272 Jay-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 27th inst., without further invitation.

JAMES.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at Beaconsfield, Liverpool, England, after a long illness, SOPHIA H., the beloved wife of Danial James, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late John Hitchcock, Esq., of New-York.

MATHEWS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, MARY C., wife of T. G. Mathews, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church of Mount Kisco, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

MEYER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, MARGARET, wife of Henry Meyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County.

McCOSKRY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ROBERT McCOSKRY, son of the late Saml. McCoskry, of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his stepfather, E. C. Halliday, No. 20[illegible] Union-st., Brooklyn.

WASHBURN.—At Peekskill, on Monday, Feb. 21, JARVIS WASHBURN, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence in South-st., at 2½ P. M., on Thursday.

WADE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, MARY, wife of the late Abner C. Wade, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Clayton P. Shoards, Esq., No. 231 East 13th-st.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, Mrs. ELLEN WHITLOCK, wife of the late Theodore E. Whitlock, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of James C. Whitlock, Avenue A, near 120th-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, ANN, wife of James Young, a native of Inverness, Scotland, in the 6[illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Clinton-st., between South and Warren sts., Hudson City, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST CHANCE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, devotes his attention exclusively to the cure of consumption, and the diseases which lead to it, or are usually complicated with it, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c. He has been engaged in this line of duty for more than thirty-five years; and, on account of his long experience and the undivided attention he has given to the subject, he is probably better acquainted with all the phases and peculiarities of pulmonary disease than any other man in the United States. Accordingly, the cures effected by him appear, in some cases, to be almost incredible. He uses but three medicines, but these are adapted to every possible case, and sometimes one of them alone is sufficient. Dr. SCHENCK'S principal remedy, the Pulmonic Syrup, has been before the public for many years, with increasing reputation, founded on its unexampled success as a remedial agent. Dr. SCHENCK himself was cured by this medicine, though he was apparently in a dying condition, and his physician and friends had abandoned all hopes of his recovery. Many others have since been restored, and some of them from a condition equally hopeless. When the stomach or liver is affected, which is often the case with consumptives, the Seaweed Tonic or Mandrake Pills must be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup. The Tonic strengthens the appetite of the patient, and invigorates his general system; and if the liver is diseased, obstructed or torpid, the Mandrake Pills are required to bring that important organ to a healthy condition, which is absolutely necessary to effect a cure of consumption. The directions which accompany each medicine point out which of the remedies is to be used, and in what cases all of them are required.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all Druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 BROADWAY. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF CODLIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOOD NUMBER.—THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for MARCH contains Carl Vogt, the German Darwin; Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston; James Vick; The Future Science of Man; A Cross Husband Cured; How to be a Man; Phrenology in Sunday Schools; Why Use Spectacles? What Can I Do Best? Flat-headed Indians, &c. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Steamer Emma No. 3 Snagged and Burned—Some Particulars of the Catastrophe—Many Lives Lost.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 22.

The steamer *Emma No. 3*, Captain JAMES H. MARATTA, left here for New-Orleans on the night of the 2d of February, with all the freight she could carry. Indeed, so much did she have aboard, that the horses and mules she carried were standing in the water on deck. She got to New-Orleans safely, discharged her cargo, took on several hundred tons of Scotch pig iron, imported wines, &c., and departed again for Cincinnati. Memphis was reached with safety. When she left there she had about fifty passengers and had added 400 bales of cotton to her cargo. This was probably Saturday evening. When she reached the foot of Island No. 35, nearly fifty miles above Memphis, she struck a snag, tearing a large hole in her bow, which caused her to sink gradually. In sinking, some of her stoves were upset, and thus the boat caught fire. From the time of the first alarm, the wildest excitement prevailed. Many of the panic-stricken passengers were ladies. Captain MARATTA promptly manned a lifeboat for the purpose of rescuing the ladies on board, but the crowd that got aboard of it almost immediately swamped it. Captain MARATTA then secured the assistance of the officers of the boat to make floats of cotton bales, planks, &c., and on these many passengers paddled to shore in safety. Several, however, of passengers and crew died from cold and exhaustion after reaching the shore. The survivors were brought to Cairo by the steamer *Columbian*. Among the saved, so far as learned by dispatches up to yesterday noon, were the following: John Fawcett, Cincinnati; William Boogh, Cincinnati; Peter Miller, Lawrenceburg; William Roderbagh, Wheeling; Abe Howard, Dayton, Ky.; Jas. Blendinger, Cincinnati; Adam P. Fisler, Owensboro; Jacob Sloss, Cincinnati; J. C. Cameron and James Stafford, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Thomas English, Cincinnati; John Derricks, Cincinnati; James Maratta, Captain; Caleb Maratta, mate; David Porter, second clerk; Charley, second mate; Edward, watchman; Parker, the cook; Charles Brown, the porter; Wm. Attenborough, pilot; and the head chambermaid. The names of the lost, reported up to the same time by the clerk of the *Columbian*, at Cairo, were as follows: Otto Johnson, of New-Orleans; James Shuler, of Lexington, Ky.; John Coyle, barkeeper, of Cincinnati; three Frenchmen, of New-Orleans, names unknown, in charge of a lot of wines; Lineberger, first engineer; Mrs. Lewis and daughter, Covington, Ky.; second chambermaid, colored; Thos. Trunnell, pilot, supposed lost; three ladies from New-Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, respectively, names unknown; Walter Maratta, first clerk; Thos. Flynn, St. Louis; Wm. Forstner, second engineer; James Chapman, two firemen and a roustabout, and twenty others. Mr. McFarland and the first engineer Lineberger died from exhaustion after reaching shore. The boat now rests with her bow on a snag, and her stern in twelve feet water. Some of the survivors are expected at Memphis on the *Nightingale*. The first clerk, WALTER MARATTA, lost his life while nobly risking it in an attempt to save a lady passenger. The above is all that was learned of the accident, from the dispatches that were received up to dark.

The *Emma No. 3* was a stern wheel boat of 600 tons capacity, built at Pittsburg by Captain JAMES H. MARATTA and others, in 1866. Her length was 159 feet; beam, 35 feet; hold, 5½ feet. Her original cost was $35,000. Previous to her last trip from here, Captain MARATTA and Mr. J. G. ISHAM, of this city, purchased the whole boat. When she was destroyed she was valued at $25,000, and insured for $16,000 in the following Pittsburg offices: Eureka, $3,000; Manufacturers' and Merchants', $3,000; Citizens', $5,000; Pittsburg, $2,500, and Monongahela, $2,500.

Captain THOMAS TRUNNELL, one of her pilots who lost his life, was a good steamboatman, who had few faults in his character. He had previously been in the employ of the Government as Captain of one of the snagboats. Mr. WALTER MARATTA, the chief clerk, of whom the dispatch says he forfeited his life in the effort to save the helpless, was an estimable young man, who leaves a widow to mourn for him. He had been married scarce a year.

The following was received after 9 o'clock last night:

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—The following are the particulars of the accident to the *Emma No. 3*, as far as are at present known. They are derived from the clerk of the *Columbian*: The *Emma No. 3*, JAS. MARATTA, Captain, and WALTER MARATTA, clerk, bound from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, laden with groceries and pig iron, left Memphis at midnight, Friday last, after adding 400 bales of cotton. When in the chute of Island, No. 35, about fifty miles above Memphis, on Saturday, at 10 A. M., she struck a snag and commenced filling with water. Every effort to back the boat off the snag, to get her to shore, or to stop the leak, was unavailing, and the officers prepared to send the ladies and passengers ashore in the yawl. At this juncture the steamer careened, upsetting her stoves, and setting fire to the boat in so many places that it was impossible to extinguish the flames. The passengers became greatly excited, and before the yawl, containing the ladies and as many passengers as it was deemed prudent to put in her, could be pushed beyond reach, a rush was made, and it was immediately swamped, and turned bottom upward, drowning all the ladies, many passengers, and the clerk and pilot, THOMAS TRUNNELL who had been put in charge to take it ashore. The officers then attempted to launch the lifeboat, but were driven away by fire, when the task was nearly accomplished; doors, planks and bales of cotton were then procured, and all on board started for shore except mate CALEB MARATTA, Pilot ATTENBOROUGH, three passengers, head chambermaid and head cook, who could find nothing secure enough to trust themselves to, and huddled together on a narrow strip of forecastle in front of some casks of scrap iron, which protected them from fire, and which they prevented burning by throwing water on them with their hats. Captain JAMES MARATTA managed to reach the wheel, which fortunately was not submerged entirely when the boat sunk, and extinguished the fire. He was soon afterwards taken off by skiffs which arrived from the nearest houses, one and two miles distant, as quickly as the owners could bring them. Also rescued a party on the bow which still hung on the snag. The greater portion of those who started ashore on floats succeeded in reaching it, but first engineer LYONBERGER and a passenger, named McFARLAND, died from exhaustion and cold after reaching shore. Many remained on the boat until badly burned before attempting to go ashore. JAMES FORD, steward, is at a farm house near the scene of disaster, badly injured and not expected to live. GEORGE WEBSTER, pantryman, is in hospital at Cairo, badly burned but may recover. Farmers in the vicinity did everything in their power for the survivors. Pilot ATTENBOROUGH reports that the *Columbian* reached the *Emma* two hours after the disaster, and received all who remained on the bank uninjured. Others had been removed to farms back from the river, many of them being unable to be moved to the boat. The officers of the *Columbian* treated the survivors with greatest kindness, giving hats, coats and boots to many who had divested themselves of such articles to enable them to reach shore.

Letter from John Stuart Mill.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following letter from JOHN STUART MILL to a friend in that city, explaining his views on Chinese immigration:

AVIGNON, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of Nov. 21.

I think you must have been misinformed as to the purport of the letter which I addressed, on the 23d of October, to a California citizen who had asked my opinion on the subject of the Chinese immigration. I certainly said that the settlement, in large numbers, of a population in a lower state of civilization, and willing to work for a lower rate of remuneration, would have a tendency to deteriorate the condition of the native laborer for wages, and would, so far, on general principles, justify restraints on immigration; but I urged, as a greatly preferable course, to endeavor, by education, to raise the Chinese population to the level of the American; and it is with great pleasure I learn from your letter that this is already being attempted with some success. The only measure of distinction which I did advocate was the enforcement of stringent laws against introducing Chinese under contract to work for particular persons; which is a form of compulsory labor—that is, of slavery. I should greatly deprecate the institution of a Chinese for an American population in all the departments of manual labor, the Chinese remaining what they are; but I distinctly stated in my letter that so long, at least, as the bulk of the immigrants return eventually to their own country, "the opportunity given to numerous Chinese of becoming familiar with better and more civilized habits of life is one of the best chances that can be opened up for the improvement of the Chinese in their own country, and one which it does not seem to me that it would be right to withhold from them."

I am, dear Sir, yours, very faithfully,

J. S. MILL.

Ex-Secretary William H. Seward.

From the Baltimore Sun, Feb. 23.

This distinguished gentleman, with his party, still remains at Barnum's City Hotel. Mr. SEWARD remained in his room yesterday, dining with a personal friend who came over from Washington to congratulate him on his safe return after so prolonged a trip. With this exception the ex-Secretary saw no one outside his own family. It is supposed he will proceed to his home in New-York State in the course of a few days, and in the meantime he designs keeping as quiet as possible in order to recruit. Mr. FRED. SEWARD and lady, who are with him, were on the street yesterday, viewing such objects of curiosity as presented themselves.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange presented a lively appearance again yesterday, and quite a large number of important sales took place. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. disposed of several houses and lots, including a four-story brown-stone house on West Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This last excited considerable competition, and was struck down at $34,000. A house and lot on East Twenty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold for $16,000. The premises No. 327 Broome-street brought $14,800, and No. 121 Chrystie-street $14,250. The large plot at the southwest corner of Grand and Greene streets, which had been announced for sale by this firm, was not disposed of.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. offered several lots near Third-avenue and Ninetieth-street. Two lots on the southwest corner were put up at $28,000, but receiving no offers were withdrawn. The three lots adjoining these on Ninetieth-street, with a frame house on the middle one, brought $24,500, and the three adjoining vacant lots were sold for $5,350 each. The particulars of this and other sales made by the same firm are given in the schedule below.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE effected the sale of two lots of Mott-street property, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee. No. 429 Mott-street, between Grand and Hester, consisting of a lot 25 by 100 feet, with a brick house on the front and another on the rear, with a yard between, brought $14,500. No. 256 Mott-street, consisting of a lot 20 feet by 89, with a brick house 20x25 on the rear and a frame house 17x24 on the front, sold for $5,725.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold the factory property known as Nos. 512 and 514 East Seventeenth-street for $21,000. The building is of brick, four stories high, 46 feet by 50, and furnished with boiler, engine, &c. On the rear of the lot, which is 92 feet deep, is a two-story brick stable.

JOHNSON & MILLER sold two houses and lots on Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, one of which brought $6,100, and the other $6,600.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.	
By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
H. and l. No. 60 West 46th-st., 20x100.5	$34,000
H. and l. No. 152 East 22d-st., 25x98.9	16,000
H. and l. No. 329 Broome-st., 25x75	14,800
H. and l. No. 121 Chrystie-st., 25x100	14,250
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
East 57th-st., h. and l. No. 414, between Avenue A and 1st-av., 18.3½x45x105.5½	$16,000
West 27th-st., h. and l. No. 136, 20x40x98.9	17,300
90th-st., h. and 3 lots, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25 x200.8½	24,500
90th-st., 3 lots adjoining, 25x100.8½, each	5,350
95th-st., 2 lots, n. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x ½ block, each	3,500
By Roberts & McGuire.	
No. 129 Mott-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester, 25x100	$14,500
No. 256 Mott st., e. s., 179 ft. n. of Prince, 20x90	5,729
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
Nos. 512 and 514 e. 17th-st., s. s., 190.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 45.9x92	$21,000
HOBOKEN, N. J.	
By Johnson & Miller.	
House and lot No. 67 Bloomfield-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st-st., 20x70	$6,100
House and lot No. 69 Bloomfield-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 1st-st., 20x70	6,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Grand-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Laurens-st., 34.6 x50 Grand-st., s. s., 59.6 ft. w. of Laurens-st., 34.6x98.6 Spring and Sullivan sts., n. w. corner, 25 x60 29th-st., s. s., 107.1 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x 98.9	q. c. $10,000
Lewis-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x101.6	nom.
Walker-st., s. s., No. 57, 25x99	42,500
54th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x½ block 55th-st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x½ block	q. c. 48,500
59th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	15,792
105th-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 350x100.11	32,500
122d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 30.7x75x26.4x75	3,250
124th-st., s. s., 390 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11, q. c.	2,800
6th-av. and 15th-st., n. w. corner, 51.7x100	78,000
6th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x60, trust deed	nom.
Leases Recorded.	
Bowery, Nos. 85 and 85½, 21 years, per year	$1,635
Norfolk-st., No. 111, 2 years, per year	900
Norfolk-st., No. 153, 5 years, per year	1,000
Oliver-st., No. 58, 5 years, per year	850
St. Mark's-place, No. 120, 3 years, per year	648
Washington-st., No. 364, 2¼ years, per year	600
2d-av., No. 481, 3 years, per year	700
3d-av., No. 450, basement and store, 5 years, 4 years, per year, $2,560; 1 year	2,800
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
4th-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 2d-st., 25x105	$1,000
Morrisania.	
Benson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x 100	$225
Retreat-av., s. s., 339 ft. e. of Westchester-av., 214x237	3,000
West Farms.	
Egbert-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. of Fir-st., 33x100	$600
Fir-st. and Egbert-av., s. w. cor., 158x210	1,760
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., n. s., 300 ft. east of Howard-av., 50x 107.2	$800
Bergen-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Bond-st., 175x100	17,400
Church-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Court-st., 95x100	18,250
DeBevoise-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,050
Halsey-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x 100	7,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Yates-av., 100x100	4,000
Lorimer-st., w. s., 67 ft. n. of Powers-st., 22x98.6	2,500
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 249 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x 100	3,600
Taylor-st., n. w. s., 60 ft. s. of Lee-av., 20x60	nom.
Walton-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	4,800
Walton-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	3,000
[illegible]-st., s. w. s., 579.1 ft. s. of 8th-av., 25x100	250
Atlantic-av., s. s., 231.1 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x100	7,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Butler-st., 25x90	7,000
Carlton-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 95x100 x[illegible]x67.6x88.9x178.9x212.3 Warren-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 137.9x 178.9x89.9x78.9	70,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 226.1 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x 100	9,000
Green-av., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Throop-av., 100x100	4,800
Marcy and Flushing avs., s. e. corner, 50x100	13,100
Reid-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 9.10x12.4	40
7th-av., n. w. s., 50 ft. s. w. of 20th-st., 25x100	1,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Flushing.	
Farrington and Orchard sts., n. e. corner, 125x 125	$500
Whitestone-av., w. s., Leavitt's h. and — acres	17,500
East Williamsburg.	
Butler-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Ricard-st., 25x100	$500
Jamaica.	
Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, n. s., lots Nos. 37 to 65, inclusive, Butler's map, each 25x100	$2,250
Sands Point.	
Sands Point to Manhassett road, w. s., adjoining O'Gorman's, 6 acres	
Same road, e. s., adjoining O'Gorman's, 6 acres	$7,239
Whitestone.	
Kissam-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Broadway, 150x 125 South Irving-place, n. s., 225 ft. n. of Broadway, 90x100	$1,000
Washington-av., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Whitestone-av., 50x100	625
RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.	
Clifton.	
Clifton-av., 450 ft. w. of New-York-av., 25x100	$250
Castleton.	
Post-av. and Post road corner, no dimensions	$800
Port Richmond.	
Plot adjoining Eliza Van Pelt's, 107x30x130x28	$312
Northfield.	
Port Richmond to Richmond road, P. Mersereau's, 100x400	$175
Elias Decker's property, adjoining Daniel Dupuy's, 5 8-10 acres	580
New-Brighton.	
Davis-av., adjoining Daniel Pelton's, 100x220	$2,000
Davis-av., 887.6 ft. s. of Richmond-terrace, F. G. Shaw's, 100x220	2,000
Southfield.	
New-York-av., 100 ft. w. of Bay-st., 75x38x79x83	$5,700
Pierce-st., corner of Oder-av., Maria Groz's	100
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Belmont-av., w. s., 700 ft. from Kinney-st., 25x100	$5,100
Broad-st., w. s., 158 ft. from Crane-st., 25x100	3,250
Mercer-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Broom-st., 25x100	5,000
Parkhurst-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of South Broad-st., 30x100	6,250
Washington and Spruce sts., n. w. corner, 100x 42.8x54.1	9,000
Orange.	
Maple-av., s. s., 245 ft. w. of Park-st., 125x100	$3,000
Hudson City.	
Warren-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lexington-st., 25x100	$4,450
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, block L, adjoining reservoir, 50x100	1,300
Lots Nos. 24 and 25, block L, adjoining reservoir, 50x100	1,200
Lot No. 13, block A, map E. C. Bramhall	1,000
Jersey City.	
Mercer-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of Barrow-st., 16.8x 100	$10,000
Lot No. 10, north half, Coles' partition map on Division-st	1,000
Hoboken.	
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 195.3 ft. n. of 8th-st., 45x100	$1,890
Bayonne.	
Avenue W, 253 ft. s. of 4th-st., 50x204	$1,785

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., ABOUT 45TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop, strictly first-class, highly-elegant, medium-sized brown-stone dwelling at $40,000; terms easy; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTHEAST corner of West 11th and 4th sts.; house new, with all modern improvements. Inquire of M. BANTA, No. 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st., with mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FRONT ON 5TH-AV., OPposite Central Park; containing ten full lots. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 1858.)
All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVEsant-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City; the property having a large area of ground is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building, or a hotel. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, one of the best built brick and brown-stone houses in the City, full size, three-story, high basement and sub-cellar, and high brown-stone stoop, located in a pleasant part of the City, within two blocks of Central Park. Address No. 169 Fulton-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 146 East 55th-st., having all modern improvements and in perfect order, for sale or to let. Apply to or address Mrs. SUMNER, 20 East 35th-st. Price, $18,000; terms easy; rent, $2,000.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 35 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 23x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., Nos. 60 William-st., New-York, and 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT Brooklyn for sale.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams-sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; also storage sheds, covering one-half the property, with scales and railway track. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE on Warren-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Five new brown-stone-front houses; all improvements; black-walnut stairs, &c.; only $9,500; terms to suit. Inquire on premises or of C. B. SHELDON, builder, No. 204 Duffield-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

RUTHERFURD PARK,
N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.
SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, grounds handsomely laid out, with fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard; a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and is in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. This is very desirable for a family residence, and is in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. H. GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn., the county seat of the late Francis Burrett. This place is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, commands a picturesque and extended view of Long Island Sound, and for beauty of situation and surroundings, is believed to be unsurpassed by any place on the Long Island shore. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to JOHN P. COFFIN, Executor, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CHESHIRE, Conn., 15 miles from New-Haven, and 3½ hours' ride by rail from New-York, a gentleman's residence, consisting of a large two-story frame house, containing eighteen rooms, well and substantially finished, barns, stables, carriage house, &c., and 9 acres of ground, handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, fruit, &c.; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, distant one hour from the City Hall, New-York, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate in part; there is no incumbrance on the property; price thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.) Apply from Tuesday to Saturday, 22d to 26th inst., inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE CANADAY, Astor House.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 267 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING,
Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, a fine large house, gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden and fruit trees, fine well, &c., with two acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A SHORT DIStance from the depot and overlooking the river, two newly-built houses, one large and one small; will be sold much below their value; possession immediately. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT NEW-ROchelle, a very desirable country seat on the water; carriage house, stables, &c.; four acres of land, a large variety of choice fruit, good boating, bathing and fishing. Apply to W. H. LECOUNT.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale or exchange for house in Brooklyn—Snug place of eight acres, with good improvements, and convenient to landings, on North Shore, S. I.
PHELPHS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of houses and country seats for 1870 now ready; sent free. Address or call on J. M. MEEKER, 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED country residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., near depot; thirteen trains daily, to and from the City; situation high and healthy; gas throughout the house; furnace, water, &c.; four acres land, in lawn, garden and evergreens; fruit in abundance; berries and currants; outbuildings complete; neighborhood first-class; fine views and drives. For particulars apply to CHARLES HARRIMAN, No. 142 Duane-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, painted throughout last Summer, with chandeliers, pier and mantel glasses, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a private family only; possession 1st March. Inquire of J. A. TUCKER, No. 167 South-st. Rent $3,800.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a convenient medium-size high-stoop house, on 12th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; house 21x42; three story; modern improvements; excellent order; location very desirable; rent $1,700. Address HERBERT LAURENCE, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st., a most desirable location. For terms, inquire on the premises. Also, to let, stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, THREE-story dwelling, No. 217 West 25th-st. Apply at E. H. REEVES & CO.'S, Nos. 185 and 187 Water-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—ALSO FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, in choice locations. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26½ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 39 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 106 feet on Fulton-st., 106 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 192 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN—REAL ESTATE agent, No. 496 Broadway, offers for rent—
Store and apartments, No. 131 Waverley-place; have just been put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout, $850.
Third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley-place, $300; store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley-place, possession May 1, $520.
House and rear building, No. 46 Hudson-st., to lease for a term of years, $4,000.
Beautiful country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; beautiful brook and perfectly healthy, $650.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE ON PARLOR floor of high-stoop house No. 45 West 26th-st.; possession immediately or May 1; if desired the house will be rented for a dwelling. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A LOAN OR INSURANCE broker, part of a real estate office on Pine-st., well located. Address Box No. 951 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE, BARN AND FORTY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS, ON SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS., IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION, IN PARCELS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SAMUEL-ST.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, filled in with brick, about 36x26, and plot of ground, on the northerly side of Samuel-st., adjoining the property of the Presbyterian Church on the west; pleasantly located. Also, a good barn, about 25x31. Good well and cistern on the premises.

SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS.—About forty building plots, comprising about 1½ city lots each, pleasantly located on said streets, and well calculated for immediate improvement.

This property is well located on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, and only about 100 yards from the Southern Boulevard, affording an easy and pleasant drive to the City. Perfectly healthy, easy of access by the Harlem Railroad to Tremont or Fordham, from which it is distant less than one mile.

Stages from West Farms connect with the cars for New-York at Tremont. The site of the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad is within half a mile of this property. This road will offer additional facility for communication with the City.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., (near the railroad depot,) Tremont, or of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF AVENUE B AND 3D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Samuel White, deceased:

AVENUE B—The lease of lot, together with five three-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Avenue B and 3d-st., known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Avenue B. The lease will expire on 1st November, 1892; annual ground rent, $450. The property is now rented for about $4,000 per annum. Lot, 45x100 feet.

3D-ST.—The lease of lot, together with the three-story brick buildings on the front and rear thereof, situate on the south side of 3d-st., about 45 feet east of Avenue B, and known as No. 210 3d-st. Lot, 23 feet 9 inches by 100 feet. Lease expires on the 1st May, 1887. Ground rent, $300 per annum.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.
Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Sale without reservation.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, address J. F. WOOD, No. 22 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late William Shannon, deceased, at Union, opposite the tollgate on the Morris and Essex turnpike road, the real estate consisting of a good house and barn and about eight acres of choice land; one plot, containing nearly five acres, having a front of some 500 feet on the turnpike road, and has a fine building site. The property is two miles from Milburn Station, and one mile from Springfield. Terms made known on the day of sale. Conveyances will be at the Milburn Station to meet the 11:40 train from Barclay-st. Ferry, to convey persons to the sale and return.
HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. 76 Bowery.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 165 acre farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb 24, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116¾	117	5-20 Coupon, '67	112¾	113
Coupon, 1881	116¾	117	5-20 Coupon, '68	112¾	113
5-20 Regis., 1862	113⅛	113¾	10-40 Regis	108⅝	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¾	115	10-40 Coupon	111⅞	112
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅛	113¾	Gold	116⅛	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅝	114	U. S. Cur. Pac	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.
The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
Offer to capitalists and other parties desirous of making investments the following line of desirable Southern securities:
New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds.
Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, ind. by State of Georgia.
Memphis and Charleston 7 per cent. bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee 8 per cent. Consolidated bonds.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
Orange, Alexandria and Manassas First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Louisiana Levee 8 per cent. bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. bonds.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers' use, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. De Rothschild and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, Mr. JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. George L. Willan, resigned. By order,
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order, H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over
$16,000,000,
and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.
$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.
ALSO,
New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1888. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.
Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.
We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.
FEB. 12, 1870.
RUSSELL SAGE, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

NOTICE.
The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Government Security Life Insurance Company will be opened at the Marine National Bank, No. 90 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open until the full amount of $100,000 is subscribed.
SIDNEY GREEN, }
F. A. VAN DYKE, } Commissioners.
J. W. MERRILL, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors to serve for four (4) years, in the place of three (3) members whose term of service expires by law.
The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1870, at the agency in New-York City, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and at the office in Pittsburg, and will reopen on the 17th of March, 1870. F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN YOUNG WELLS, who left Ludlow, County of Shropshire, England, for America, some eighteen years ago, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Any one having knowledge of his whereabouts, or, if dead, can give any particulars of his decease or of his family, if he was married, will please address JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st., New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST.,
Feb. 16, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.
The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due MARCH 1, 1870, on the Ten Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, on and after that date.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from that date.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.
INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences the first day of every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, Pres. J. F. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
ASSETS.......$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS.....$139,034 77

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.
The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836 31,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.
The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST WANTED IN A REliable mercantile business by a young man of excellent character and business ability, who has $20,000 in ready cash; has long held a confidential, responsible and active position with a large house recently dissolved; has a very large City and out of town acquaintance. Address in full ENTERPRISE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

PATENT RIGHT LICENSES—FOR coating sheet iron with tin, &c., under patent granted to Edmund Morewood, 4th September, 1866, will be granted on reasonable terms to parties wishing to engage in the manufacture. Apply to MOREWOOD, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOTEL.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.—For sale, the furniture and a five-years' lease, with privilege of renewal, of a first-class hotel, long established and doing a profitable business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works
have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 366 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN.
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

A SPLENDID FUR COAT, ENTIREly new, made from selected Hudson Bay Beaver at Leipsic, Germany; sold low at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MACHINERY.

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order. Also, 50 small cars, (1½ yards, 3 feet 2 inches gauge,) 70 horses, harness, iron bars, drills, picks, &c. Apply to
N. C. MUNSON,
Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A BAND SAW; ALSO, PLAINing, moulding, resawing, mortising, tenoning tables, lathes, &c.; 35 H. E. 70 H. boiler; 1,500 feet belting. GEORGE HARVEY, No. 23 Spruce-st., N. Y.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF THE SPRING FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS. NO. 838 BROADWAY, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1. CLOSED ON MONDAY THE DAY BEFORE.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON has been, by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 17th of February, 1870. Each party will continue business on his own account.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
Cutlery, house furnishing and builders' hardware, coopers', butchers', carpenters', blacksmiths' and machinists' tools, &c., &c., at CHAS. S. LITTLE'S hardware store, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DECOLAM, WHOSE CLAIRvoyant powers have astonished the public both in Europe and the United States, is in New-York for a short time. Can be consulted from 10 till 9 at No. 1,258 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....Feb. 23	INDIA.............March 12
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 26	CAMBRIA.........March 19
EUROPA.......March 5	ANGLIA..........March 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2	Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3	Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9	Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10	China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....April 6, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, GRIGGS, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO STEAM LINE

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The regular Mail Steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which include board in the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.

Persons wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity.

Hotel accommodations at San Domingo City can be had at Monsieur Auguste's at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and San Domingo, gold. 80

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 86 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide; 460 pages, 100 engravings. 12mo, cloth, $1. By M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon upon Genito-Urinary Diseases, Debility, Diseases of the Blood and their consequences, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; Quacks, their recipes and medicines; the Author's unequaled treatment, astonishingly radical cures. Ignorance exposed, fallacies unmasked, afflicted restored, vitally important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Mailed by the author and J. L. HASTIE, No. 1,235 Broadway, New-York. Medical and surgical offices, No. 212 Broadway.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful to find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City; also her friend, as thorough waitress and chambermaid; the cook understands meats and cooking in all its branches; the waitress takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages, $18 and $12. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, who is a first-class seamstress and hairdresser; will take charge of a grown child; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 East 17th-st., corner of 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, with 14 months' City reference from last employer, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do waiting; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a private family; no objections to a first-class boarding house; first-class cook in all its branches; bread, pastry, meats and soups; best of City references. Address COOK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady and assist as housekeeper; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 354 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, larding and boning; has no objections to assist with the washing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by an experienced, economical woman; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st., second floor front, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent waitress; willing and obliging; City reference if required. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, a few doors from 6th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do waiting in a small private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 432, corner of 30th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can bring it up by bottle or hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 112 West 18th-st., over tea store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, Protestant, a situation as seamstress or nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to country; excellent City references. Call at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by an excellent servant; very obliging and a thorough laundress; French fluting; does up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE good situations for her waitress, lady's maid and seamstress, cook and laundress, or housemaid, all of whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 22 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has superior reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; is fully competent in each capacity; wages $15. Call at 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WAITRESS and a very good servant, a situation; City or country; or will take chambermaid and waiting; has the best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, very respectable, and a thorough cook; City or country; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; good baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A SMART COLORED GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has ten months' City reference from her present employers; is very capable and willing to work. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; is a good English cook, and a beautiful laundress; best of City references; is not afraid to work; wages $14. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French dishes, and is an excellent baker; best City references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; good City references given. Call at No. 517 39th-st., below 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS to do family or gentlemen's washing at her own residence; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 297 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, speaking English, as first-class chambermaid; three years' City references from last place. Call at No. 23 East 37th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; she can take the place of a waiter man; good City reference. Call at No. 57 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and to do the washing and ironing; has good City reference; country preferred. No. 152 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; good City references. Call at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., two flights of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good recommendation. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as child's nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 West 46th-st., who will give her the highest recommendation.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse, or will do general housework; good reference. Call for three days at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid. Apply for two days at 479 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a neat young woman; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; is also a good milliner and hairdresser. Call at or address No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 217 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS fluting, a situation in a private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new number 335—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, with no family, who thoroughly understands greenhouses and grapery; is also a good vegetable gardener; has three years' reference from last place. Inquire at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., for P. D.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; has the best of City references from his last employers. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PRACTICAL and experienced farmer (American) and wife; the man as farmer and manager; wife first-class dairy woman; best of recommendations. Address S. G. LEWIS, Box No. 460; Post-Office, Rondout, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a Protestant man; married; no incumbrance; is a good planter and grape grower, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 197 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS single man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses thoroughly; best references from last and former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands gardening in all its branches; would be willing to make himself useful; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; an experienced City driver; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address E. C., harness store, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a married man; no children; understands both thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; has best of reference. Address T. H. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, in the country only, as groom; is a careful driver; will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has four years' reference from last place. Address G. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer; twenty-four years' experience. Address W. D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small garden; will be found obliging; has seven years' reference. Address G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who has a practical knowledge of gardening in all its departments; his wife to take charge of dairy if required. Address E. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no family; is a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; is both willing and obliging; has good reference. Address W. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Mutual Life Insurance, for a well-established company; liberal commissions paid to men of character and energy. Address the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A MAN TO make himself generally useful in packing books, selling, &c.; must be willing and industrious. Address, stating wages expected, BOOKSELLER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references required. Apply at No. 21 West 45th-st., before noon Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY E. CLARK, E. SPENCER WEST, MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Maunsell B. Field of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1870.

f18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—George E. Palmer, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f11-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. SOLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of February, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Andrew J. Solis, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and who for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who was on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f18-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—I the undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, do hereby give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated Feb. 24, 1870.

WM. A. HALL, Assignee,
No. 279 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,639.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLARA NEUBURGER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Clara Neuburger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of February, 1870.

WM. RUSSELL, Assignee,
f25-law3wF* No. 279 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. Richards, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of February, 1870.

WM. A. HALL, Assignee,
fe18-law3wF* No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,646.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MORRELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Morrell, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f25-law3wF* JOS. F. ARNOLD, Assignee.

A SECOND GENERAL MEETING OF the creditors of JOHN C. LEFFERTS and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Jr., bankrupts, will be held at the office of F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Feb. 24, 1870.

JAMES H. FAY,
Assignee, &c., of said bankrupts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, }
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
EIGHTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1.

Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA DAME BLANCHE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF M. GIRREBEUCK,
First Tenor of the Theatre Francais,
IN BOIELDIEU'S FAMOUS COMIC OPERA
LA DAME BLANCHE.

Mme. GIRREBEUCK in the title role, including Mmes. GURRETTI and BRIOL and Messrs. DUCHESNE, GENOT, EDGARD, &c. Grand orchestra, full chorus.

Admissions for last Tuesday night's performance bought at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's and Fifth-avenue Hotel, if exchanged to-day until 4 P. M., at the office of the Theatre Francais, are valid for this benefit.

Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 26,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle.
Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The dashing Equestrienne,
Mlle. PAULINE HINDLEY.
The unequaled four-horse Rider,
ROBERT STICKNEY.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
and his infant son ALEXANDER.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
CROWDED HOUSES.
MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
REPRESENTING
A TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
BARNEY AND THE GHOST.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, The Giant's Causeway, &c.

Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; Adults, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 26.
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, Contralto; Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. F. J. EBEN, Mr. D. FRANK TULLEY, Mr. A. L. MORA.

Owing to the great popularity of these concerts, doors will open at 2 o'clock.
Concert at 3 P. M.

MRS. HOWARD PAUL

IN CONCERT.

At the request of many friends, this distinguished artist will appear at the
SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT, FEB. 26.
Doors will open at 2, prompt.
Concert at 3 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentleman, a suite of parlors, furnished, with all conveniences; gas, bath and fire; with or without board; a neat three-story high-stoop house; also, a second floor, furnished, at No. 131 West 29th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, without board. Also an office to let to a dentist from 1st of May. Apply after 3 P. M. at No. 33 East 24th-st.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, at private house No. 319½ East 9th-st., near 2d-av.; small families or single gentlemen; board if desired; references.

NO. 71 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Very desirable rooms en suite or single on second or on third floor; excellent table; references.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A furnished back parlor with board; ample closet room; hot and cold water. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, without board, to a gentleman, a handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor; locality convenient to hotels. Apply at 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY.—SUITES OF four rooms to let, furnished, to gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; hot and cold water.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET two large rooms, with board, No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BACK PARLOR OF an English basement house, No. 261 West 37th-st.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To let, with board, large, handsome room, second floor, No. 150 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—VERY fine. No. 16 West 24th-st., near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD in a private French family; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, }
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 24, 1870. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 12 M., at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, nine one-story frame buildings of the following dimensions:

One 20 feet wide by 37 feet deep.
One 18¾ feet wide by 62 feet deep.
One 15¼ feet wide by 71¼ feet deep.
Three 18 feet wide by 81 feet deep.
Three 18¾ feet wide by 78 feet deep.

The buildings must be removed within ten days after the sale.

Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes.

By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
By WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ART SALE.

GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

Now on exhibition, a choice and valuable collection of superior oil paintings, together with a selection of rare old line engravings and fine water-color drawings; will be peremptorily sold on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, commencing with the engravings, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the paintings at 7¼. The above comprise examples of the best and most distinguished French, English, American, Dusseldorf and Belgian artists, and are the finest private collection offered this season. They will be sold, without reserve, on the 3d of March.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—GRAND SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

On FRIDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., consisting of Grand, square and upright PIANOS, by CHICKERING, BARMORE, BAUER & CO., NEWMAN, and other celebrated makers, and FIFTEEN ORGANS, by ALEXANDRE, OF PARIS, all to be sold without reserve, and can be seen as above on day before sale. Also, about twenty Sewing Machines.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 25, at — o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
3,031 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
989 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Stafford*, from Palermo.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS FRIDAY, Feb. 25,
last time of
WILD OATS.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, and others.

SATURDAY MATINEE, (last time,)
OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (third time,)
MASKS AND FACES.
On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 28,
will be produced
A NEW DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,
entitled
LOST AT SEA,
by Messrs. Dion Boucicault and H. J. Byron.

Incidental music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

New scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard, and assistants.

New costumes by G. Flanery and Benschotten.

New appointments by Mr. J. Timoney. Novel mechanical effects by Mr. H. Butler, and a cast of characters, including:

Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. Hield, Mr. Milton, Mr. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Laura Phillips, Miss Fowler, Miss Jennie Day, and others.

In preparation, a new comedy by Tom Taylor.

Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

MR. LESTER WALLACK IN BROOKLYN.

ONE NIGHT ONLY—WEDNESDAY, March 2.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
supported by his unrivaled Company, will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2,
in the great Military Drama of
OURS.

Particulars in future advertisements. Box book open at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Feb. 28.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE GREAT COMIC ACHIEVEMENT.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
EULOGIZED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS.
APPLAUDED BY OVERFLOWING
AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
MATINEES.
GEO. L. FOX..........THE FAVORITE HAMLET

Supported by a highly-efficient company, new and elaborate scenery, vocal and instrumental music, together with a host of auxiliaries. Secure your seats (the box plan open at the theatre, and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway) TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FROU FROU.
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 2.

One dollar to all parts of the house, including reserved seats.

AID TO CUBANS.

EXHIBITION
OF THE JUVENILE CHOIR OF
ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH,
For the benefit of the destitute
CUBAN FAMILIES OF THIS CITY,
At Cooper Institute,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1870,
At 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at all the principal music stores and at the hall box on the day of the exhibition.

GRAND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL

at the
BROOKLYN SKATING RINK,
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1870.
GIDEON'S BAND IN FULL COSTUME.
BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK
SKATING CLUBS
IN FULL DRESS.
This will be the grandest affair of the season.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.

Corner 64th-st. and 3d-av.
ICE IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.
Some of the best skaters in the world will be present.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Admission 50 cents.
SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., Races for Boys.
Prizes will be given.
GRAND GALA DAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, MARCH 14TH.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at the Regimental Armory. Active and veteran members of the Regiment and their friends can obtain tickets from the Sergeants of the various Companies and of

W. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
LOUIS B. RADER, No. 160 Pearl-st.
PETER J. BOGERT, No. 615 Broadway.
CHARLES H. COVELL, No. 554 Broadway.
BROWER BRO'S, No. 293 Broadway.
J. C. RUSHTON, Broadway, corner 25th-st.
W. B. FREEMAN, corner 9th-av. and 24th-st.
No tickets will be sold at the door.

LECTURES!

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The lecture on SATURDAY, 26th inst., will be given in the Great Hall at 8 P. M., on "Light and Vision," and especially "How Light is Converted into Thought," by H. KNAPP, M. D., of New-York, late Professor in the University of Heidelberg. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

A LADY DESIRES ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT, in a refined family, to finish young ladies in first-rate music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, drawing and general education; she has traveled all over Europe; would not object to take entire charge of a widower's family; salary expected, $1,000. Address Mrs. S., care of L. Volkening, Esq., No. 22 South 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President. Claverack, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, and an elementary knowledge of Spanish and music, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected, simply a home for a very brief period; preference given to the country. Failing to secure the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration. References unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.......................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...................Manager and Treasurer
NEW-YORK JUBILANT.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
The nightly announcement
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Universally indorsed by Press and public as the most GORGEOUS, most MAGNIFICENT, most ELABORATE and most WONDERFUL spectacle of ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES.

63,000 persons have witnessed this EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION during the past two weeks, being the largest audiences ever assembled in any modern theatre or amphitheatre in AMERICA OR EUROPE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
SPECTACLE, BALLET, DRAMA,
OPERA, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUE,
DRAMATIC, LYRIC, TERPSICHOREAN.
THE GREAT FRENCH BALLET.
DEVRENA'S
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office; also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA.
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 2 P. M., first
INNISFALLEN MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
FROU FROU.

This remarkable emotional comedy of contemporaneous society has commanded the universal approval of the Press and of the largest audiences of the season. Given with new music, new scenery, and with Miss Agnes Ethel, Kate Newton, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, G. Parkes, G. F. De Vere, W. Beekman, Geo. Jordan, and others in the cast.

MATINEE of FROU FROU, Saturday next at 2.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 26,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle.
Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING, AND
HER LAST APPEARANCE,
WHEN SHE WILL APPEAR AS JENNY LIND
AND JACK SHEPPARD.—LAFITTE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON SUNDAY EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
Open Every Day and Evening.
MATINEE daily at 2. LALLA ROOKH.
FAUST and LEAH, Evening, at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway. 720
Immense success of the new comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON as MARGUERITE.
FRENCH CLODHOPPER TROUPE.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.

No. 748 Broadway, between 8th-st. and Astor-place.

HARTZ'S Magical Performance, Every night at 8, except Saturday. Admission 50c.; Reserved Seats $1. Chickering Piano is used.	CONJURING TRICKS, Of every description, For sale during the day at the MAGICAL REPOSITORY. No. 748 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

PROFESSOR NOYES'
Last illustrated lecture on
SOUND,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 26,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle.
Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The third Winter exhibition of pictures and sculptures now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $3; NEW and second hand seven octaves for $5, $8 and $10; one upright for $7; melodeons and organs for $2 to $5 per month. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.—PRICE, $90. Apply at No. 385 6th-av. SARTET.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st prox., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.
1,000 pounds Banca Tin.

BUREAU NAVIGATION.
6 swinging lamps for wardroom, complete; 6 gross wicks, 50 glass chimneys and 6 porcelain shades for same; 8 dozen memorandum books; 6 superior marine glasses.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
20,000 pounds sugar, 15,000 pounds rice, one-half of the sugar to be in half barrels, the barrels to be well coopered and full head; 5,000 yards Barnsley sheeting, 50 pounds camphor, 12 corn brooms, 100 sail needles, all Naval Standard.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, }
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 23, 1870. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until noon of March 26, 1870, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of three (3) brick cisterns under ground, one to be 15 feet mean diameter and 12 feet deep, and two to be 15 feet mean diameter and 10 feet deep each.

These cisterns are to be located at such places as may be designated by the A. A. Q. M. at the post; are to be well and substantially constructed of first-class material, and must be provided with the necessary pumps, pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

The work must be completed within thirty days after acceptance of bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The proposals will be indorsed "proposals for cisterns," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, A. Q. M. General.

WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated Feb. 16, 1870.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday **William Warthman**, 28 years of age, living at No. 323 West Forty-first-street, in a fit of insanity, jumped out of a second story window to the sidewalk, and escaped with no more serious injury than breaking his ankle and receiving some serious bruises. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held at No. 156 Broadway yesterday, a resolution was passed referring the question of rates throughout the country to the local Boards, with power to govern and regulate them. Rates had been previously fixed by the Executive Committee here. The meeting also authorized the continuation of the Committee which had been appointed for the purpose of procuring signatures to the new constitution, and ordered them to report at the next meeting, on the third Wednesday in April.

Last evening Mr. **John Banvard**, artist, poet and traveler, delivered a new lecture entitled "What I Saw in Egypt" in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, for the benefit of the "Sisters of the Stranger." The lecturer illustrated his narrative by means of a grand panoramic view of the Bible battle fields and the cities of the ancients. Prior to the lecturer's appearance before the audience, Mr. W. H. **Banvard**, organist of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, performed several pieces upon the chapel organ. The attendance was select.

Hon. **Stewart L. Woodford** delivered his popular lecture on **Phil. Sheridan** and his famous operations in the Shenandoah Valley, before a large assemblage at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The proceeds will be given to the Centre-street Mission.

Professor **Noyes** delivers his last lecture of a course of four to-night at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. His subject is "Sound," combining sense of hearing, construction of the ear, effect of explosions on the ear, &c.

Yesterday the distribution of semi-annual certificates was made in Grammar School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward, of which Miss **Mary Maclay** is principal. The exercises were varied and interesting, embracing songs, recitations, dialogues, &c. Addresses were made by **Wm. C. Gover**, Esq., and Mr. **Wochnell**. The distribution of the certificates was witnessed by a large number of residents of the Tenth Ward.

Lucas H. Deyo was brought before Commissioner **Shields** yesterday, charged with having obtained $83 28 from the Sub-Treasury on a forged pension check. It appears that **Deyo** in some way came in possession of a pension check made payable to G. F. **Titus**, or order, and it is alleged that he indorsed the check with what purported to be the signature of **Titus**, and drew the money the check called for from Mr. **Britton**, the paying teller in the Sub-Treasury, in November last. The accused was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

It was reported yesterday that Assistant District-Attorney **Purdy** had presented the facts in the Finn bribery case to the Grand Jury, in order to have the accused indicted.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the Cooper Institute last evening. Professor **Tillman** presided. Dr. R. P. **Stevens** gave an admirable discourse on the formation of the South American continent, Considered as to its geological construction and geographical situation, which was at various stages of its delivery loudly applauded. Mr. J. K. **Fisher** followed with a paper on steam boilers, elucidating a theory of constructing boilers, original with himself, by which he apportions the steam space throughout the whole diameter of the boiler, instead of putting it all on top of the layer of water from which the steam is generated. This paper was peculiarly interesting to engineers, boiler makers and others, of whom large numbers were present.

The delegates of the Great Southern Railroad Convention, now in session at Baltimore, have accepted an invitation from the New-York and Baltimore Railroad line to visit New-York, and will leave by special train at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

We have received $5 from "A Stranger," for the family of the murdered man **Townsend**.

The second annual *soirée* and concert of the St. Andrew's Division, No. 300, of the Sons of Temperance came off last evening at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. Upwards of 800 persons were in attendance, and the managers, Messrs. **Beatty**, **Butterfield** and **Simpson**, acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of all. The entertainment commenced at 8 o'clock, and was continued up to 12:30.

An examination took place yesterday in the case of **George Armstrong** and **Ambrose Minnerly**, charged with having attempted to blackmail two match manufacturers, named **John Zoehr** and **John H. Breitman**, by means of personating revenue officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, acting Captain **Charles McDonnell**, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was promoted to the full rank. A resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent to furnish the procession on St. Patrick's Day with a sufficient escort to preserve order.

The Executive Committee of the Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association organized last evening by the election of **Wm. H. Benjamin** as Chairman and **Samuel W. Stevens** as Secretary.

The red ball at Central Park did not announce skating yesterday. There is a possibility of its going up to-day.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge **Scott**, **Charles Nashroe**, **William Sullivan** and **Peter Curry** were charged with breaking into the clothing establishment of **James Kennedy**, No. 4 East Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday evening, and attempting to steal $1,000. The prisoners were observed to enter the premises by **John Quigley**, by means of a "jimmy," and he caused their arrest. They were held to answer.

Edward Dunham was on Tuesday arrested in the premises No. 64 Greenwich-street by Officer **McGowan**, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The prisoner had obtained access to the store by breaking a large pane of glass, through which he was seen to crawl by a boy. The store is occupied by a Mr. **Sibley**, pop-corn manufacturer, who is absent in the West. Alderman **Moore** sent **Dunham** to the Island for sixty days.

Adjoining the Gold Exchange entrance, in Broad-street, is **Tom Riley's** saloon. The place has been entered by burglars four times in as many months. The last burglary was committed on Monday night, when $400 worth of cigars were stolen. The burglar was captured.

Thomas Hughes, a boy, was arraigned before Alderman **Moore** yesterday, charged by **Anthony Devere**, of New-Jersey, with assault. The complainant was induced to enter a "bogus" jewelry store at No. 614 Broadway, and subsequently taken to a saloon near by, where the assault was committed. **Devere** was first knocked down by some man and severely cut in the face by kicks from **Hughes'** foot. The boy was remanded on a charge of disorderly conduct. Subsequently, two dashing-looking men appeared and interceded for the boy, inducing the Alderman to release him.

Yesterday **John S. Griggs**, formerly an employe in the wholesale liquor establishment of **Gordon, Fellows & McMillan**, but more recently a material witness for the Government in the Martin R. Cook whisky case, was appointed, as is alleged, to a position as Deputy Collector in the Thirty-second Revenue District.

Coroner **Flynn** was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of **Louis Grand**, aged 10 years, who died at No. 61½ Division-street, from the effects of burns accidentally received a few days before.

The man who dropped dead in Thirty-fifth-street on Wednesday, was yesterday recognized as **John Dunn**, aged 50 years, and for many years a servant for General **John A. Dix**.

Coroner **Schirmer** held an inquest, yesterday, in the basement of **Christopher Coyle's** lodging house, No. 336 Water-street, over the remains of **Kate Beechly**, aged 40, whose death was caused by injuries sustained on Tuesday by her falling over the side of a ship at the foot of Wall-street. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Catharine Dempsey was arraigned before Alderman **Moore** yesterday at the Tombs, to answer a charge of stealing $110 from the person of **John Murphy**, of No. 86½ Oak-street. The complainant saw the theft committed, Officer **Hagan**, of the Fourth Precinct, found the money in the possession of the accused, and **Catharine** confessed her guilt. Upon so clear a statement of facts the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Coroner **Rollins** held an inquest yesterday, at No. 574 Ninth-avenue, over the remains of Mrs. **Bridget McKeough**, aged 72, a native of Ireland, who, in a wild paroxysm of insanity, leaped from a second-story window of her residence at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and was killed. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Mr. **Edward Shields**, aged 58, of No. 118 West Eighteenth-street, died suddenly yesterday in his wheelwright shop, No. 163 Eldridge-street. Coroner **Keenan** was notified.

Gordon Ripley, *alias* Clark, was arrested in this City on Monday, by Detective **Eustace** of the Central Police, on a charge of having defrauded **James T. Sergant**, of Washington, D. C., of $140, by means of a worthless check. The accused was, yesterday, sent to Washington to answer the charge.

Assistant District-Attorney **Purdy** introduced further testimony for the Government before Commissioner **Shields**, yesterday, in the case of **Thos. Ryan**, a wholesale liquor dealer charged with having violated the Internal Revenue law.

At a late hour last evening **Patrick Dargon**, aged 24, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 226 West Forty-fourth-street, and driver of car No. 7 of the Tenth-avenue line, fell over the dash board of his car in West-street, and was killed, the wheels passing over his body. An inquest will be held to-day at the Leonard-street Police Station by Coroner **Schirmer**.

Jas. Mulcahy, of No. 82½ Charlton-street, was arrested last evening in the Eighth Ward for intoxication, and having sustained a severe injury on the head by a fall, was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday was a cold, windy day. During the evening the northwest wind blew at times a furious gale. This, with the mercury in the thermometer on a falling grade, rendered the cold peculiarly penetrating. The thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 26°; at meridian, 24°; 6 P. M., 26°; 11 P. M., 21°. The barometrical register for 7 A. M. was 29.64 inches; at noon, 29.64; at 6 P. M., 29.69; at 11 P. M., 29.59. The wind at 7 A. M. was from the east; at noon, N.N.W.; during the evening, N.W.

The German Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District held a regular monthly meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, last night, Mr. **Wm. Gellmann** presiding. Beyond revising the Constitution, no business of importance was transacted.

The adjourned meeting of United States Assessors was held in secret session yesterday afternoon, and decided some important matters relating to internal taxes. It begins to be understood that these meetings are rather to the disadvantage of the average taxpayer. A remark to this effect was, in fact, overheard there yesterday. We will see the result, however, in the report to be published to-morrow.

The Apollo Hall was alive last evening with fair women and brave men, the occasion being the William Walsh Association Ball. Among the guests invited were Judges **Hogan**, **Cox**, **Ledwith** and **McCunn**, Mr. **Wm. Walsh** and family, and Mr. and Mrs. **Z. P. Walsh**. During the evening other distinguished guests made their appearance, and by midnight the assemblage was very large and brilliant.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the stable of **Smith & Cockroft**, No. 107 East Forty-first-street, when the edifice was destroyed, together with two valuable horses. Total loss $8,000; not insured. The flames are believed to be of incendiary origin.

BROOKLYN.

The alleged counterfeiter, **J. B. Doyle**, was discharged yesterday in default of any appearance of the United States authorities to warrant his detention.

Skating proceeds briskly at the rink and at the various ponds. Should the frost hold, a carnival will be held on Saturday evening at the rink.

The Inspection of Public Buildings Bureau appears to be doomed. Its duties will probably be transferred to the Fire Board, and some modification will probably be attempted on the stringency of its provisions with reference to fire escapes, as also on its discretionary power in the remission of penalties.

The carpenter shop of **William Vauss**, on Clarkson-street, near Flatbush-avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $3,000.

A charge of highway robbery has been preferred by **William Crosby** against a young man 18 years of age, called **James McNally**. He is charged with having waylaid **Crosby** on the night of the 18th, and after stabbing him in the hand, robbed him of $7.

Yesterday afternoon **Patrick Brennan** and eight others who were arrested for cock fighting in the saloon of the aforesaid **Brennan**, in Nassau-street, were discharged by Justice **Walsh**, owing to the non-appearance of Mr. **Hudson**, the representative of Mr. **Bergh's** Association. The decision of the Grand Jury, expected on Saturday, with reference to Justice **Buckley's** attempt to render Mr. **Bergh** powerless, will probably give the community another chance of treating these gentry according to their deserts.

The report of the Long Island College Hospital for 1869 shows that the total number of indoor patients treated during the year was 567, against 461 in 1868. Of these there were discharged cured 315, improved 120, leaving in the Hospital on the 31st December, 30. At the outdoor department, 7,098 patients were treated during the year. The number of new prescriptions put up was 11,894. The total cost of maintaining the Hospital and Dispensary, $10,019 88.

The investigation into the case of **George Judson** for alleged embezzlement of Post Office funds was resumed before Commissioner **Jones** yesterday. The only witness examined was **Joseph Donohue**, whose testimony was mainly to the effect that on a certain date Mr. **Judson** had given him credit for twenty-one cents less than he returned. The case was adjourned for further investigation.

LONG ISLAND.

Wednesday night burglars visited the premises of Mr. **Thomas Howard**, West Flushing, and forced an entrance through one of the rear windows of the store. They entered the apartment of Mr. **Charles H. Sweet**, who has rooms over the store, and stole a quantity of clothing, but probably becoming frightened left.

Yesterday morning the conductor of the first train west on the Flushing and New-York Railroad noticed two suspicious characters who had a couple of bags of some unknown plunder. He notified his baggage master, and the two determined to detain them on the arrival of the train at Hunter's Point. But when within a mile of the village the men jumped from the train while under full headway, and escaped in the woods.

The people near Freeport, Baldwinsville and Christian Hook are working themselves into a fever on the Mormon question. A Mormon meeting lately held at East Meadow was broken up, the Gentiles entering the room in force and ordering the Latter-day Saints to leave, threatening them, unless they desisted from attempting to convert their wives and daughters. The citizens of Freeport say that they have talked enough, and now propose to act; so it is expected that exciting times are in store for the good people of that section.

A Mr. **McCullen**, a painter, had a narrow escape from a frightful death yesterday afternoon at Hunter's Point. He was near the top of a long ladder which was leaning against the house that he was engaged in painting, when it slipped and he fell to the ground, injuring himself severely, but it is hoped not fatally. One leg was broken and there were quite a number of flesh wounds upon his body.

A few nights since an old man, name unknown, in endeavoring to catch the boat on the Thirty-fourth-street ferry, jumped into the slip, but was rescued by the ferry hands. This is the second time within two weeks that the same kind of accident, on the same boat, has taken place. In the first case the accident terminated fatally.

The following are the newly-elected officers of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, F. and A. M., Flushing: R. W., L. Bradford Prince, M.; George People, S. W.; Alexander Rogers, J. W.; S. C. Seamen, Treasurer; W. H. D. Nimmo, Secretary; E. Platt Stratton, S. D.; J. Sands Tucker, J. D.; J. L. Boardman, S. M. C.; P. R. Mumford, J. M. C.; Rev. J. C. Smith, S. T. D.; Rev. E. S. Fairchild, Rev. B. N. Abball, Chaplains; M. R. Vedder, M. D., J. L. Hicks, M. D., J. K. Merrill, M. D., A. Bloodgood, M. D., and A. W. Rogers, M. D., Surgeons; Henry Carpenter, Marshal; W. J. R. Clark, Tyler.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon **Adolph** and **Herman Schalk**, of Newark, requested Justice **Mills** to issue a warrant for the arrest of **Ichabod Williams**, saloon keeper, on a charge of larceny. The complainants stated that they furnished **Williams'** saloon with liquor and billiard tables to the amount of $500, for which they have since received but part payment. **Williams** lately, as alleged, removed the tables, and, not having liquidated the complainants' claim, they maintain the tables are their property and **Williams** is guilty of larceny for so doing. The Justice refused to issue the warrant.

The building known as Sportsman's Hall, located upon the Hackensack road, near the Secaucus turnpike, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounted to $2,800, and was covered by insurance to the amount of $2,500.

A correspondent declares that the statement in our account of the "Count Von Below," that he was a member of the Broad-street Baptist Church of Elizabeth, is a mistake. He never resided in Elizabeth, and never even attended the church in question. As far as his religious convictions go—if he has any—he is a Lutheran.

At a meeting of the New-Jersey Washington Monument Association, at Trenton, the following officers were reëlected for the ensuing year: President, ex-Governor **Charles S. Olden**; Treasurer, **Thomas J. Stryker**; Secretary, **Whitfield L. Johnson**. It was resolved to ask the Legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 towards the erection of the proposed monument, provided the Committee obtain the remaining $20,000 to complete the work.

Miss **Midy Morgan**, of New-York City, lectured on "Italy" last evening in Hoboken, at the Lyceum Hall, before a large and intelligent audience. The proceeds went for the support of the free library of the institution. Arrangements are being made to induce Miss **Morgan** to deliver the same lecture in this City.

Brady's Curriculum and Skating Rink, Jersey City, was filled to the utmost last evening with the knights of the steel and their fair friends. The ice was in excellent condition. During the evening Mr. **A. P. Wolcott**, the "Yankee Boy" and skating comedian, gave an exhibition of the "mishaps of a new beginner on skates," (in costume,) which created roars of laughter and applause. A large delegation from the New-York and Hoboken Clubs were on the ice. A fine band discoursed excellent music. Mr. **Wolcott** will appear again Saturday evening.

James O'Neill, the Surrogate of Hudson County, who was recently removed to the Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, died in that institution yesterday morning.

There is a woman named Mrs. **Husband**, residing in Elizabeth, who is 106 years old.

Owing to the dearth of business, a number of the hands employed in the Central Railroad shops at Elizabeth have been discharged.

Emeile Kahle and **John Rupp**, lager-beer brewers in New-Brunswick, have been sentenced, in addition to the confiscation of their property, to pay a fine of $100 each, for defrauding the revenue by using spurious stamps. Judge **Field**, in pronouncing the sentence, at Trenton, regretted that the Court had not the power to make the punishment more severe.

On the 1st of May the [illegible] Railroad will be reduced about ten per cent.

The Common Council of Hudson City have adopted the [illegible] request the legislative representatives of Hudson County to procure its passage without further amendments, and during the present session.

The Essex County Medical Society have adopted resolutions declaring that vaccination for smallpox is not, in their opinion, injurious to health, and they recommend revaccination after a period of five years.

The earnings of the New-Jersey Central Railroad for the past three years have been $3,350,397, $3,729,412 and $4,010,221, respectively.

In the case of **Jas. P. Burke**, of Newark, recently convicted of arson, application has been made for a new trial, on the ground that important testimony for the defence is forthcoming. The decision is reserved.

A young man named **Edwin Hathway**, engaged in commercial pursuits in Cranberry, has absconded, as alleged, with $20,000. It is said that he forged the names of two prominent citizens of Hightstown to notes of $6,000 each, obtained genuine signatures, and got the notes cashed.

A German Theological School has been started in Newark by the Presbyterians, and at present is supported by the Presbytery of that city, but it is thought that the General Assembly at its next meeting will make ample provisions for its proper sustenance.

Rev. Mr. **Brown** in opening Wednesday's session of the New-Jersey Senate, prayed fervently for the success of the Cuban cause.

Senator **Nixon**, of Cumberland County, is the Woman's Suffrage champion in the New-Jersey Legislature, and last year was a member of the Committee on that subject, but so far his efforts have been futile. He represents Vineland, where the fair disciples of the agitation predominate.

Yesterday a man named **Owen Callaghan** was arrested on a charge of assaulting Officer **Hare**, and rescuing a prisoner whom he had taken into custody for fighting in Jersey City.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Reunion of the Alumni—Dinner at the Astor House—Pleasant Speeches, Toasts and Letters.

A reunion of the Alumni of Dickinson College took place last evening at the Astor House, where an elegant dinner was provided and every preparation made for the enjoyment of the occasion. It was the first meeting of the graduates of the College in this City, and about forty persons were present, including several ladies. An agreeable and praiseworthy feature of the occasion was the presence of the ladies throughout the entire festivities. Among the more prominent of the guests were Rev. Dr. **Crooks**, editor of the *Methodist*; Rev. Dr. **Durbin**, the first President of the College after the reorganization in 1834; Rev. Dr. **Dashiell**, the present President; Rev. Dr. **Craighead**, editor of the *Evangelist*, Rev. Dr. **John Lanahan**, Rev. Dr. **Chas. F. Deems**, General **Jas. F. Rusling** and General **James McCalmont**. Among the ladies were Mrs. **Caldwell**, widow of one of the early Professors of the College.

After full justice had been done to the good things of the table, Rev. Dr. **Crooks**, who presided, extended a cordial welcome to the guests and paid an affectionate tribute to their Alma Mater. He referred with pride to her prominent sons, who, he said, graced all professions and filled with honor many high stations in life. He made special mention of the services to the College of the venerable Dr. **Durbin**, who sat on his right, and who presided over the institution when it first became identified with the interests of the Methodist Church, and of Dr. **Dashiell**, who now directed its destinies.

Colonel **Horatio C. King**, the Secretary of the Alumni Association, here read letters from several prominent graduates who had been invited to be present, but were compelled by other duties to send their regrets at being unable to join in the festivities, with an expression of their hearty interest in the welfare of the College. Among these were Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. Dr. Jas. A. Duncan, President of the Randolph Macon College; Dr. B. H. Nadal, and General Chas. Albright. Dispatches were also received from the faculty and students of the College and several graduates in distant parts of the country. At a later stage in the proceedings Bishop **Janes** entered the room, and was received with hearty demonstrations of welcome and esteem.

The first regular toast of the evening was "Our Alma Mater and its History since 1834," which was responded to by Rev. Dr. **Dashiell** in a pleasant speech, in which he alluded to the early history of the institution, as well as to its career since its reorganization. He said that it was now in a very flourishing condition, with an endowment of $200,000, and promises of generous aid for the future from its wealthier sons. Alumni associations have already been organized in this City, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and one is soon to be formed in Washington.

"The Pulpit" was responded to by Rev. Dr. J. S. **Willis**, in the absence of Bishop **Simpson**, who was unavoidably detained by other engagements.

"The Bar" was then announced, and General **Rusling** was called upon to respond to the toast. Among the prominent members of the legal profession who were Alumni of the College he mentioned **John M. Clayton**, **James Buchanan**, **Roger B. Taney** and **John A. J. Creswell**, the present Postmaster-General of the United States, who, he said, had undertaken the herculean task of cleaning the Augean stables of the Post Office Department. He then spoke of the importance of training more of the young men of the Methodist Church for the legal profession, which, he said, exerted the most powerful influence in all the great interests of society.

The toast to the "Medical Profession" was responded to by Dr. J. C. **Snively**, of Brooklyn. Dr. **Deems** responded to "The Press" in a lively speech, in which he spoke of the power of newspapers as an auxiliary to all professions, and an advocate and supporter of the great movements of the day. The last regular toast, "The Wives and Daughters of Old Dickinson," was responded to by Rev. O. H. **Tiffany** in a neat speech, in which he deplored his ignorance of the family relations of the doughty old Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, but expressed his willingness to pay any becoming compliment to any other wives and daughters, if that were not departing from the requirements of his text.

The proceedings closed with remarks from Professor **Himes** and others, and the assembly broke up at the seasonable hour of 11 o'clock, with the universal feeling that the occasion had been a pleasant and a profitable one.

A Bounty-Claim Swindler's Operations at Hunter's Point.

About a fortnight ago, E. C. **Hull**, a printer, residing in Hunter's Point, was arrested by the United States Marshal for forgery. Bail was at once procured, and the matter was kept a profound secret until yesterday, when the facts of the case became generally known. **Hull** was formerly engaged in the business of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government, and lived on Staten Island. A claim amounting to $100 was placed in his hands some time ago by a soldier named **Burney**, for collection. A check for the amount was obtained from the Government payable to **Burney's** order. **Hull** forged **Burney's** name on the check and sold it to Messrs. **Journay & Co.**, of New-York, brokers, who in turn sold it to Major **Smedley**, of New-York. In the meantime, **Burney** frequently made inquiries in regard to the money, but was informed that nothing had been collected. Finally inquiries were made at Washington, and the check signed with **Burney's** name, and also the names of the parties who successively held it, was unearthed. A Government detective began to unravel the web, and Major **Smedley** was arrested. He paid the soldier the amount, and put an officer on the track of **Hull**. During the investigation it turned out that **Hull** was a gambler, and nightly haunted the abodes of the fraternity. A few days ago his bondsmen, getting an inkling of the true state of affairs, gave **Hull** up, and Commissioner **Jones**, for cause best known to himself, let him go on his own recognizance to appear to-day. Night before last all of **Hull's** moveable property left his house, and in the morning **Hull** was not to be found.

Singular Death—The Poisonous Effects of Fresh Paint.

A rear tenement house, situated at No. 38 Bridge-street, was yesterday evening the scene of a tragedy of a startling and unusual character. On Wednesday a laboring man named **John McCairns**, and his wife, moved into a room in that building. They were last seen in their usual health at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. As they were not again visible during the day on Thursday, and as no signs of their existence was apparent as it grew later, the neighbors feared that something must have gone wrong, and accordingly, about 8 o'clock P. M., the room was broken into. The man was discovered quite dead, and the woman apparently so. The room had been freshly painted, and the suffocating effect of the disengaged carbonic acid gas had worked the awful result. The services of Dr. **Bodkin** were promptly procured, and he gave it as his opinion that the woman would probably survive. Much excitement prevails in the locality.

Alleged Revenue Frauds in Brooklyn.

A case will be brought before Commissioner **Newton**, at the United States Court, to-morrow, which excites considerable interest, involving a number of well-known parties in a very questionable transaction. The accused persons are Mr. **Richard Rowland**, a lawyer, at No. 237 Court-street; Mr. **J. Hampden Perrin**, a real estate agent, and a Mr. **H. E. Merrick**. It is alleged that a fraudulent mortgage, to which they were parties, had been drawn up with the view of preventing the United States revenue [illegible] to Mrs. **Catharine Lampson**, who [illegible] to heavy fine by the illegal distillation of whisky. A young lawyer, named **Kingston Innes**, was a party to the transaction, but turned informant when the fraud came to light, and it is on his affidavit, and that of the husband of Mrs. **Lampson**, that the parties have been arrested. They were admitted to bail in $10,000 each to await examination.

Installation of Rev. John Murray Forbes, D. D., as Dean of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary.

The installation of Rev. **John Murray Forbes**, D. D., as Dean of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, took place last evening, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The proceedings were witnessed by a large number of clergymen, the Professors and students of the Seminary, and an immense gathering of the general public. Right Rev. **Samuel A. McCoskry**, Bishop of Michigan, presided. The religious services usual on such occasions having been performed, the Bishop proceeded with the formal installation of Dr. **Forbes**, by presenting him with the keys of the Seminary, remarking at the same time upon the unanimity with which his election was secured, and the unmixed satisfaction it afforded all friends of the institution and Church, who were confident that in his hands they would never be tarnished. Addresses were presented to him on the part of the trustees and of the Faculty, by Rev. **Wm. Morgan**, D. D., and Rev. **Francis Vinton**, expressive of their pleasure at his election, and their acknowledgments of his varied talents which eminently fitted him for the position to which he had been elected. Rev. Mr. **Forbes**, in reply, delivered an able address in review of the position of the Church, and the means to be adopted for its future welfare. The present moment, he remarked, was pregnant with great events. There was a tendency manifest to destroy the existence of morality in what was deemed the light of the present century. There was confusion everywhere, and a general impression prevailed that a great crisis was at hand. Rationalism and materialism, which were but disguised names for infidelity, were predominant, and what was called an Ecumenical Council was now assembled for the first time for 300 years in Rome, presided over by a Bishop who arrogated to himself a power which only belonged to Heaven. Undoubtedly in her early years the Catholic Church rendered service to Christianity by preserving its unity, by possessing always in her bosom some of the devoutest spirits that ever breathed their aspirations to God; but her insatiable lust for power, her unscrupulous use of fraudulent and violent means to attain her ends, undid all of good she otherwise effected, and to-day, with her doctrines so widespread and her system so compact, she was an enemy to be carefully guarded against. But if they only continued to follow the faith they received directly from the hands of Christ, all the efforts of men would be unavailable, and in the end result in their own discomfiture. Rev. Mr. **Forbes** concluded with the assurance that his energies and talents would ever be devoted to the advancement of the cause to which he was now elevated. The proceedings terminated with the benediction.

Day of Prayer for Colleges.

A general meeting of Presbyterians was held yesterday afternoon, in Dr. **Adams'** Church, in Madison-square, in accordance with an ancient custom of that denomination to engage in prayer for their colleges, and for the conversion of the youth educated therein. The Church was well filled, and addresses were made by Drs. **Adams**, **Hastings** and **Paxton**, and prayers were offered by Drs. **Hutton**, **Murray** and **John Hall**. Dr. **Hastings'** address dwelt more particularly upon the duties of parents towards their children, at the transition period between childhood and man and womanhood, and urged great kindness and cheerfulness of temper and disposition. Dr. **Paxton** referred to the benefits to be derived from these annual prayer meetings. A revival in Yale College on such a day as this, about twenty years ago, resulted in the conversion of 50,000 souls. He could not calculate the influence that might ensue from the conversion of the 4,000,000 children in our common schools, the 250,000 young men in academies, the 25,000 in colleges and seminaries, and the multitudes of both sexes in medical, law and other schools, who ten or fifteen or twenty years hence will control the destinies of the Church and the nation. Dr. **Adams** made a few general remarks in opening, and Dr. **Hall** closed the services with prayer.

Mutiny in Gardner's Bay.

The Barkentine *Ephraim Williams*, of New-York, Captain **Huff**, bound from Mobile to Boston with cotton, put into Gardner's Bay for a harbor during the gale of Friday of last week, having carried away truss band to foreyard. The Captain went to Orient on Saturday, and had new bands fitted, and arrived on board too late to do anything on that day. Next morning he ordered the crew to work, but four of them refused on account of its being Sunday. Monday they refused again to do anything, on account of the cold, and on Tuesday they again refused, for no assignable reason. The Captain then threatened to put them in irons, but was defied by the crew. He then signaled to the United States revenue cutter *Hugh McCulloch*, which happened to be in the bay, who sent an officer and some men on board and had the men put in irons. The Captain came with the cutter to Greenpoint, but could get no assistance from the District-Attorney, who advised him to put into Boston and hand the men over to a United States Commissioner. The vessel left yesterday for Boston, after having shipped a new crew. There are stories afloat of hard treatment, but nothing definite has yet been heard from the men as to their course.

Skating Carnival at the Empire Rink.

The Empire Skating Rink, at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, was the scene of great animation and gaiety last evening, the occasion being a fancy dress and masquerade carnival given under the auspices of the Empire City Skating Club. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, including several in costume. A band of music was in attendance. The ice was in superb condition, and the skating was enjoyed with lively zest. The following experts were present: Thos. A. Williams, James Meade, Larry Norton, the Martin Brothers, Jas. B. Story, A. P. Curtis, J. H. Clark, E. H. Fisher, John Fair, Mrs. Hiller, Miss Hattie Rosenberg, Miss Hattie Nolton, Miss Theresa Warshing, Miss Carrie Newman, and Miss Rodgers. Messrs. Perrin, Styles, Rodgers, Ridgway, Green and Wood, of the Brooklyn Skating Club, were also present.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The gunboat *Yantic* left the Navy Yard yesterday to take in her powder at the Battery to go from there to the West Indies on an expedition to take soundings between the different islands, for the purpose of laying a cable.

The Spanish man-of-war that was laying off the Battery, was yesterday brought over to the Navy Yard by the tugboat *Katalpa*, in order to get repaired thoroughly in the dry dock.

The United States steamship *Colorado* and the *Alaska* are rapidly getting ready for sea. The first goes to the West Indies and the second to China. We published lists of their officers last week.

It is said that the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have invited Captain **Commerell** and the officers of H. B. M. S. *Monarch* to a grand ball and supper, to be given within the precincts of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is also stated that Captain **Commerell** and his officers have accepted the invitation, but whether they will arrive by overland route from Annapolis, or whether the stately *Monarch* is to enter our waters, we cannot yet announce.

Seven Months in Prison.

A man named **Lewis Aldenburtel** was committed to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner **Osborn**, in July last, on a charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency notes. Ever since that time he has been kept in prison awaiting a trial. The Grand Jury refused to entertain his case unless his former employer, from whom he received the counterfeit money, was produced before them. It is generally believed that he is more "sinned against than sinning." Yesterday he was released from jail on his own recognizance.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

Bricklayers' Union No. 2 held their regular weekly meeting last night. The men complain that the employers are taking advantage of the slackness in work to lower the rate of wages, but they are resolved, and in this they are supported by the Brooklyn bricklayers, to hold out for the society rates.

The Plumbers' Union met last night, and eighteen new members were proposed. They have at present 125 in good standing. The net proceeds of the ball amounted to $760.

The Clothing Cutters held their regular weekly meeting last night, and appointed a Committee on reorganization composed of twenty members, ten German and ten English speaking. They have an invitation hop at the Coburg Hall to-night.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Rear-Admiral **Rowan**, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, informs the Navy Department, in dispatches from Hong Kong, Jan. 4, that the health of the squadron is excellent. Naval honors were paid to the memories of late Secretary of War **Stanton**, ex-President **Pierce** and Rear-Admiral **Stewart**, and were joined in by the English, Italian, North German and Austrian vessels in port, by half masting their colors, and in the case of the honors to the memory of ex-President **Pierce**, by the senior officer's ship of each nationality firing in turn twenty-one guns after Admiral **Rowan's** flagship.

Lieutenant-Commander **Ira Harris** has been detached from the *Portsmouth* and ordered home. Lieutenant-Commander **George McCoffin** has been ordered to duty as Chief of Staff of the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Fleet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 24.—American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and steady. The following table shows the course of the market for the day:

	11:30 A. M.	1 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92¾	92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90	90	90
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89	89½	89½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88	88⅞	88⅞
U. S. 10-40s	85	85⅛	85½
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111½	....	112
Erie Railroad Shares	22¼	....	22¼
Atl. and Gt. West'n Shares	28¼	....	29

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 73f. 95c.; and closed dull—Rentes, 73f. 90c.

Frankfort, Feb. 24.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 94½ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm at 94½@94⅝.

Liverpool, Feb. 24—4:30 P. M.—Cotton opened dull and closed quiet at 11⅛d.@11¼d. for Middling Upland, and 11½d.@11⅝d. for Middling Orleans, with a decline of a fraction about noon in the latter. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for speculation and export. Provisions—Pork, 92s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Breadstuffs—Corn, 28s. 9d. ℔ quarter for European. Naval Stores—The market is dull.

Havre, Feb. 24.—Cotton opened and closed quiet. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 137½f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, opened at 135f., and closed at 134½f.

Bremen, Feb. 24.—Petroleum opened flat and closed flat at 6 thalers 63 groats.

Antwerp, Feb. 24.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged, and closed quiet and stood at 6⅜.

Hamburg, Feb. 23—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Havana, Feb. 24.—Sugar buoyant, with large speculative inquiry: No. 12 Dutch Standard quoted at 8¾@8⅞ reals ℔ arroba; Muscovados active; fair to good Refining, 7¾ reals. Exchange—On London, 10¾@11¼ premium; on Paris, 2@1 discount; on United States, Short Sight, Gold, 1½@2 premium; sixty days' Sight, Currency, 16@15 discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Exchange 1-10c. off buying, par selling. Flour in fair demand at $3 70@$4 75 for Spring Extras. Wheat—No. 1 dull and lower at 86½c.; No. 2 dull and lower at 80½c.; in the afternoon steady at 80¼c., cash; 80¼c.@80⅜c., seller March. Corn firmer; New higher; sales at 62c.@63c.; Old firm at 69½c.@69⅜c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominally 69¼c. Oats quiet at 38½c. Rye quiet and steady at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 65c.@72c. for No. 2. Highwines firm at 93½c.@94c. in iron-bound packages. Mess Pork weak; sellers at $26 12½. Lard dull at 14½c. Meats lower; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short Rib Middles, loose, 13½c. Dressed Hogs steady and fairly active at $10 50@$10 75; Live Hogs quiet at $8 50@$9 37½ for light to choice. Cattle dull at $4 12½@$7 50 for common Cows to extra choice shipping Steers. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 Hogs.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advancing; No. 1 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05; Low Choice, $1 10@$1 12½; Choice White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn advanced 1c.@2c.; Mixed, 72c.@73c.; Yellow, 72c.@75c.; White, 75c.@80c. Oats firmer at 43½c.@45c. in bulk; 49c.@53c., sacked. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky firm at 94c. Provisions dull. Pork, $27 75. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 10¼c., loose; Clear Sides, 15c. Bacon steady at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c. for Clear Sides, 18c.@18½c. for Canvased Sugar-cured Hams. Lard nominal. Cattle steady at $3 75@$4 75 for Fair to Good, $5@$6 for Prime to Choice, $6 50@$7 for Extra. Hogs—Nothing doing. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—Flour in light demand for local trade. Wheat quiet; sales 2,000 bushels White Western at $1 35@$1 37½; 1,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 15. Corn—Sales, 1,000 bu. 90c.; 2,500 New at 70c.@72½c., the former in store and the latter on the track. Oats nominal at 50c. Rye neglected. Barley—Sales 1,000 bushels at 88c. for four-rowed Canada. Peas nominal at 80c.@83c. Pork dull but firm at $27 for Heavy. Lard steady at 16c.@16½c. Highwines inactive and offered at 97c. Cattle—Receipts, 1,450 head; the market was active; Extra ½c. lower than last week; other classes without quotable change; sales 1,600 head at 8½c. for Premium; 7¾c.@8c. for Extra; 7½c.@7¾c. for Good; 6½c.@7½c. for Fair; 5½c.@6½c. for Poor to Medium. Hogs—The receipts were light and there was a good demand. Sheep—The run was moderate; the market was quiet but firm at last week's prices.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm at 52c.@54c. Rye dull at 85c.@88c. Barley dull and nominally unchanged. Cotton dull, lower and unsettled; Middling, 22½c. Whisky firm and in good demand at 95c. Provisions quiet, dull and heavy; holders not disposed to meet the views of buyers; sales 200 bbls. City Mess Pork at $27 50. Bulk Meats nominally 10¾c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@14¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14½c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon dull with a light supply; holders ask full prices for Sides; sales in small lots at 16c. for Clear Rib, and 16½c.@17c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders dull at 12½c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.@19c. Lard neglected and nominal; quoted at 14¾c.@15½c. Exchange dull and unchanged.

Louisville, Feb. 24.—Tobacco firm; sales 137 hhds. at $4@$5 for trash; $5 50@$7 50 for lugs; $8@$20 50 for low to good leaf. Cotton declining; Middling, 23½c. Flour steady; Extra Family, $5 50. Grain unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $27 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 19½c. Lard—Tierce, 16c.; keg, 17c. Whisky firm; Raw, 94c.@95c.

Oswego, Feb. 24.—Flour unchanged and in fair demand; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extras. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. Corn quiet at $1 03. Barley held at $1 for up-lake Canada. Corn-meal, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Millfeed in fair demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 57c.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 24½c. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; Extras, $4 75@$5; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 45. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; Yellow, 89c.@92c. Oats firm at 53c.@55c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 28½c.@28¼c. Coffee firm. Sugar better; Cuba Refining, 10c.@10½c. Molasses unchanged. Provisions better. Mess Pork, $26 50@$27. Lard, 16c.@16½c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—Cotton dull and heavy at 23½c. Flour firm and active for low grades. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1 24@$1 26; Maryland, $1 40@$1 45. Corn steady; Yellow, 90c.@92c.; White, 95c.@98c. Rye dull and nominal at 93c.@95c. Mess Pork firm at $27 50@$28. Bacon active and firm; Rib Sides, 15¼c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@17c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. Hams, 19c.@21c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky in good demand at 99c.@$1.

Albany, Feb. 24.—There is more doing in Wheat; sales 1,500 bushels Amber State, delivered at Fonda, at $1 28; one car load at Troy at $1 30; four cars at Delhi, on the Central Railroad, at $1 60. Rye nominally 85c.@90c. Sales of Canada West Barley at $1 10; 2,000 bushels, delivered, at $1 12. Oats scarce and firm at 55c.@56c. Corn firmer; New Mixed Western, 88c.@90c.

New-Orleans, Feb. 24.—Flour unchanged. Corn scarce at $1 20@$1 22½. Oats, 63c.@65c. Pork easier at $29@$29 25. Sugar dull; Prime, 12c. Molasses quiet at 78c.@80c. Coffee—Fair, 15¼c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17½c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 126¼. Gold, 116¼. New-York Sight Exchange, par. The transactions in Sterling and Francs and Gold were unusually heavy.

Milwaukee, Feb. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 86½c. for No. 1; 81½c. for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn nominal. Rye steady at 60c. for No. 1. Barley dull at 75c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

Memphis, Feb. 24.—Cotton nominally 22½c.; receipts, 645 bales; exports, 2,712 bales. Flour firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. Corn, 86c.@90c. Oats, 65c.@66c. Lard, 16½c.@18c. Pork, $29. Bacon—Shoulders nominal; Sides, 17½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides, 15¼c.

Toledo, Feb. 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; regular White Michigan, $1 10; Amber, $1 06½; No. 1 Red, $1 14. Corn firm and higher; New, 72½c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—1,800 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,821 bales; coastwise, 240 bales; total, 2,061 bales. exports; to Liverpool, 6,638 bales; to Havre, 3,268 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 245,768 bales; market dull, prices nominal; Middling, 22½c.@23.

Boston Feb. 24.—Cotton—Net receipts, 300 bales; coastwise, 395 bales; total, 695 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 10,500 bales; market dull and prices nominal; Middling, 24½c.@24¾c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.—Cotton—Net receipts, 355 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; total, 555 bales; sales, 296 bales; stock 12,397 bales. Market dull and heavy; Middling, 23½c.

Mobile, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Receipts, 744 bales; exports to New-York, 285 bales; to New-Orleans, 209 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 73,490 bales. Market dull with a downward tendency; Middling, 23c.

Savannah, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Receipts, 1,070 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,225 bales; coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 59,981 bales; market drooping; Middling, 23c.

Norfolk, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Receipts, 636 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,169 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 8,083 bales; market dull and prices unchanged; Low Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.

Galveston, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Receipts, 807 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,112 bales; market dull and heavy, but holders seem unwilling to make concessions to effect sales; Good Ordinary, 19c.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; strictly choice, $1 55 ℔ bushel. Legal Tenders, 86.

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats nominal. Rye steady at 85c.@95c. Barley dull at 85c.@$1.

Charleston, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Receipts, 369 bales; exports, coastwise, 153 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 2,153 bales; market quiet; Middling, 23½c.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 280 bales; receipts, 879 bales; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.

Weather Report.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Snowing	31
Portland	W.	Cloudy	19
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	25
New-York	N. W.	Clear	28
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	27
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	30
Washington	N. W.	Clear	23
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	34
Richmond	N.	Clear	32
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	48
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	78
Oswego	W.	Snowing	26
Buffalo	E.	Snowing	22
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	17
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	15
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	30
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	42
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	59
Key West	N. W.	Cloudy	69
Havana	E.	Clear	75

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cella	Feb. 26	New-York	London.
England	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Feb. 26	New-York	Bremen.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Main, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for said letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 9 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 24—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Prescott, Mrs. W. H. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis, John O'Connell, Frank Clatworthy.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 24—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow*.—Robt. Ross, Julius Webold, Mrs. Dmning, Grace Bishop, James Jackson.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Antonio Zanogwerd, Ant. Condino, Ant. Herques, J. F. Serorda, Mrs. Carlotta Budetie, Vicente Neninger, Ant. Neninger, W. C. Folson, B. Rafart.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon sets.. 3 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 06 | Gov. Island. 4 55 | Hell Gate.. 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Atkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Formosa, Allen, Boston, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks American Eagle, Lindsay, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Rachel, Norton, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; M. J. Williams, (Br.,) Acker, Lunenberg, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. B. Curtis, Curtis, Arroyo, P. R., F. Talbot & Co.; Julia A. Lerkelle, Lander, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Elizabethport, Geo. K. Rackett & Bro.; H. Prescott, Freeman, Norfolk, C. L. Hatch; Ringleader, Snow, Norfolk, H. W. Loud & Co.; M. G. Farr, Cornell, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Feb. 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced light easterly winds to Cape Race, thence westerly gales.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Feb. 20, at 6 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. The Eagle was detained at Havana 18 hours in consequence of a very heavy norther.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Arrived 13th.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 3½ ds., with produce and 14 passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, San Francisco 101 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Was 25 ds. to the equator in the Pacific; crossed in lon. 122 W.; passed Cape Horn Jan. 1, 23 ds. from the equator; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 31, in lon. 37 N., 30 ds. from Cape Horn; was off the Light ship night of 23d inst.; have been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Jas. Welsh, (of Belize, Hon.,) Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Bark Agatha, (of London,) Bastian, Calcutta Nov. 3, with mdse. to order.

Brig Long Reach, (of Bath,) Harden, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Experienced strong W. winds during the passage. Sld. in co. with bark Jane Adeline.

Brig Harry Virden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Since passing Hatteras had strong westerly gales.

Schr. Abbie, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Davis, Matanzas 12 ds., with to L. E. Amsnick & Co.—vessel to master. Feb. 16, lat. 30 31, lon. 78 50, had a heavy gale from S. S. W. Stove longboat, filled cabin and split sails.

Schr. George Toulaine, Steelman, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to order. Had rough weather the entire passage. Feb. 4, 25 miles south of Cape Henry, experienced a severe N. E. gale, lasting 4 ds.; lost boat, deck load, and everything movable about deck, broke fore and main gaffs, and stove deck house.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. Lougher, Watts, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. General Grant, Frame, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, for Williamsburg.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Almira Woolsey, Allen, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Ann, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Harvey, Providence.
Schr. M. B. Small, Tice, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Sorah Nickerson, South Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Maggie, Magill, Philadelphia, for Dighton.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Guilford.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Santa Maria, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Rachel Edwards, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. Nellie Richards, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Julia Tate, Jones, Bridgeport.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. S. Hammond, Davidson, Providence.
Schr. M. M. Brainard, Lewis, Norwalk.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Tarifa, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Corsica, for Melbourne; Elena, for Bremen; Jos. Clark, for Bristol, Eng.; bark American Eagle, for Aspinwall; brig J. & G. Wright, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool; barks Meguntacook, from Montevideo; Mary Edson, from Rosario; brigs Fidelia, from Buenos Ayres; Autumn, from Surinam; Fidelia, from Matanzas; ship Wild Rover, from Manila; bark Mary Bentley, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—Arr. steamer Prometheus, Philadelphia; schrs. D. Britton, New-York; W. H. Steele, Baracoa.

Sld. steamer Tennessee, New-York; schrs. R. Caldwell, Cuba; Mediator, Havana; Altoona, Cuba; John Lymburger, Cuba; William Flint, Bucksville, S. C.; J. B. Wheeler, Wilmington, N. C.; M. A. Coombs, Cuba; J. J. Weaver, Wilmington, N. C.; A. M. Lee, Jacksonville, Fla.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—The steamer reported ashore at Cape Henry is the Br. steamship Castilla. She got off this morning without damage, and has arrived here.

HONOLULU, Feb. 5, via San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The ship Charger had touched at Honolulu en route to Hong Kong.

The ship R. N. Wood had sailed for Yokohama with returning Japanese.

Arr. at Honolulu Jan. 20, ship Nicoya, London; 30th, James Chester, Hong Kong.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Feb. 24, 1869.

The first-class can buoy, red and black, horizontal stripes, to mark the west side of the entrance to Swash Channel, and the first-class red can buoy No. 8, to mark the west side of Upper Middle, both of New-York Lower Bay, have been taken up for the repair of damages sustained by being run into by steamers. Spar buoys now mark the positions. As soon as practicable the iron can buoys will be replaced.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Feb. 24.

To mark Penguin shoal, entrance to Stonington, Conn., harbor, a black spar buoy, No. 3, has been placed on the southeast part of the Shoal in eleven feet water, low tide, on hard bottom, and about one-eighth of a mile due west from the breakwater.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHAS. S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.,
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

Spoken, &c.

Sagamore—Ship, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) from Calcutta for New-York, Feb. 4, lat. 9 11 N., lon. 47 W.

Dominion—Br. brig, from Gibraltar for Philadelphia, was signalized Feb. 19, lat. 27 04, lon. 74 55.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Sld. yesterday steamer Zasco, for Philadelphia.

Arr. yesterday steamer Bavaria, from New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 24.—The steamship Hanover, from New-Canaan Feb. 2, arrived here at an early hour to-day.

The steamship Baltimore arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 212 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1869.

Assets Jan. 1, 1869		$438,247 97
RECEIPTS DURING 1869.		
For Premiums	$347,556 32	
For Interest	17,552 60	
For Capital Stock	20,000 00	
For Rent, Profit on Sales of United States Bonds, and Discount on Claims	5,469 16—	390,578 08
Total		$828,826 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1869.		
For Claims by Death	$32,500 00	
For Dividends	29,436 80	
For Policies Purchased	31,963 11	
For Commissions, Taxes, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Reinsurance and Printing	148,932 28	
For Office Expenses (including Furniture, &c.)	21,746 01—	264,578 20
Net Assets Jan. 1, 1870		$564,247 85
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$20,072 60	
United States Bonds	43,800 00	
New-York State and County Bonds	82,560 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds	3,020 00	
Loans on Policies	265,239 78	
Balances in course of transmission from Agents	124,602 22	
Bills Receivable and all other property	24,953 25—	564,247 85
ADD		
Interest accrued but not due	$11,998 80	
Premiums and Interest in hands of Agents for collection, (30 days grace not expired)	91,099 87	
Deferred Premiums	60,187 21	
Office Premiums due not paid (30 days grace not expired)	5,048 61	
Rent accrued, Amount due from County of New-York, and value of Reinsurances	10,632 90—	178,967 39
Gross Assets Jan. 1, 1870		$743,215 24
Increase in Assets during 1869		304,967 27

The Following Shows the Progress of the Company:

Policies issued in 1864	17,	
Insuring the sum of		$32,500
Policies issued in 1865	482,	
Insuring the sum of		1,357,900
Policies issued in 1866	707,	
Insuring the sum of		2,011,532
Policies issued in 1867	1,016,	
Insuring the sum of		2,761,503
Policies issued in 1868	1,321,	
Insuring the sum of		3,558,234
Policies issued in 1869	2,644,	
Insuring the sum of		5,440,913

The foregoing shows a great material progress in the business and standing of the Company, and proves the correctness of the principles on which it has so far been worked.

Attention is called to the new Tables of Rates, which can be procured by application to the Company or any of its agents.

Dividends annually after the first Annual Premium, and available in payment of Premium or increase of amount of Insurance.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
J. O. HALSEY, Vice-President.
J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.
Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D.,
Superintendent of Agencies.

CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED.

POPULAR TRADE
AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WHOLESALE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON FRIDAY, FEB. 25,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
At Prices Reduced to the Basis of the
Reduction in Gold and Cotton.
They Will Also Continue to Offer
Choice Brands of
PRINTS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS,
AT THE SAME PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION
AS HERETOFORE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. The STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS
PIANOS
TO RENT,
AND SOLD ON
MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,
BY
J. BAUER & CO.,
NO. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 23, 1869.

1,000 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES from $4 to $25, by LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, New-York. Carriages made to order and repaired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.